The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

FURTHER SUSPENSIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Probability of Another Advance in the Bank's Rate of Discount.

SECOND FAILURE TO LAUNCH THE LEVIATHAN

Consols Steady—Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship America, from Liverpool [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW SUSPENSIONS.

[illegible]

The probability of a further advance in the bank rate was discussed, but the large gold arrivals were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary.

The funds were firm throughout the day.

On Thursday, the 19th, the Times says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters. Not a single failure was reported, and some special causes of anxiety were removed. The same paper remarks that it is understood that the application which has been made within the last few days by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities furnished from the private resources of the firm, has been most satisfactorily met, and that all the accommodation required will be fully granted. According to rumor, the requirements of the firm in question, (one of the most eminent in the American trade,) were nearly a million sterling, and according to the Daily News, the assistance received from the Bank, after a long deliberation of the Directors, will, it is expected, enable the firm [illegible]

[illegible]

We cannot gather more information than that contained in the dispatch already transmitted, which embraces everything contained in the London Times. The name of [illegible] is not mentioned in the newspapers, but the eminent American firm referred to is that of [illegible] & Co. It is understood that the Bank of England has promptly responded to their call, and afforded them assistance to the extent of one million sterling.

The London Globe on Friday says:

[illegible]

Loans on Government securities were in demand at [illegible] per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had receded to 8½.

Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling. The American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the condition of the Bank of France was improving.

At other Continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to the revival of confidence.

A large and very influential meeting had been held in Glasgow for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch Banks. It was resolved to accept the notes of the suspended Banks as currency.

The shipment of silver to the East by the mail of the 20th is only [illegible].

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum.

The London Commercial Daily List of Friday says: "The discount is in some measure become more settled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the distress which would otherwise have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower. From 10 to 12 ℔ cent. continues to be demanded. There is, however, a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills cease to be rejected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidence will be reestablished."

Messrs. Scott & Co., of Queenstown, have suspended, and their liabilities are estimated at from £1[illegible] to £[illegible] sterling.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The Times City Article of Friday evening says: "The funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at an advance of ⅛ ℔ cent. We have to confirm the statement made yesterday, that the advance required upon ample securities by an important American house would be fully granted. There have been no further serious failures during the day, the only suspension mentioned being that of a firm of whose ultimate solvency there is apparently not the slightest doubt. A further improvement in foreign exchanges, and the prospect of about half a million in Australian gold being forthwith taken to the Bank, and also of a considerable arrival by the Persia from New-York, are assisting to impart firmness to foreign exchanges. This afternoon the rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were rather higher, but Paris was about the same as at last post. About £[illegible] of gold and coin was sold in the Bank to-day. The suspension was announced on Friday of J. R. Thomson & Co.—a firm largely engaged in the Colonial trade, especially with the Cape of Good Hope. Their liabilities are supposed to amount to about £[illegible] to £300,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg was again advanced from 8½ to 9½ per cent. This has partly been occasioned by the apprehension of a large failure, which it is believed will be found to have been averted.

The Times City article gives the following account of the state of the Produce markets during the week: "The Produce markets which at the commencement of the week showed a slight tendency to improvement, have since relapsed in consequence of the extreme pressure for money, and the still unsatisfactory nature of the American advices. Further heavy failures during all the early days of the week further increased the general feeling of distrust, but the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday had some effect in restoring confidence."

At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the funds, and the premium on gold declined nearly one per cent. There was an official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

At Hamburg, Messrs. ULRING & CRAMER, engaged in the Swedish trade, have stopped payment, being involved in some of the embarrassments in London.

In the Daily News City article it is said that the negotiation of bills on the Continent was attended with great difficulty.

The Daily News City Article, of Friday evening, says: "The funds after obtaining a rise of ⅛ per cent. higher, closed ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole the feeling in the money market was to-day calmer and more satisfactory. The negotiations for affording assistance to a great and wealthy American house, with liabilities estimated at more than two millions, were to-day satisfactorily concluded. The temporary embarrassments of the firm in question were solely occasioned by the impossibility of procuring remittances from some of the first houses in America. Provided that no fresh important cause of embarrassment occur, there is a disposition to hope that affairs will become more cheerful."

LAST NIGHT'S BANK RETURNS.

The Times City article, referring to these acts, points out that while we have been increasing our promises to pay in gold, the stock of gold on which those promises were based has been steadily diminishing. All will see that this inverse process must have certain limits, and that if those limits were reached, a general suspension would be the result, happily yet checked by the partial tendency to the revival of confidence.

The Daily News City article describes the returns as the most remarkable ever published. The Banks have infringed the act to the extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent this infringement is more seeming than real. Of the two millions of new notes created against Government securities deposited in the issue department, £1,148,165 in notes, and £404,501 in coin, making a total reserve of £1,552,666 remaining in the Bank still; consequently, the extent to which the public have actually trenched upon the new fund of two millions, so far as placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The £696,412 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank appears to have sold a million of Government securities in the market.

NOTTINGHAM, Friday—P. M.

The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and magistrates had succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many came in from the country districts, but quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the market-place the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every precautionary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the police were prepared to act at a moment's notice. Temporary relief has been afforded to a great many families. The able-bodied are not compelled to go into the workhouse, and they are employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A second attempt has been made to launch the leviathan steamer Great Eastern, on the 19th instant, but it proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her. The four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which failing to start her, all hands were set to work on the capstans and land purchases to heave her off by chains, but one of the chains gave way, which put an end to the operations. The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down. Another attempt will be made in a few days with a further improvement in appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to the movements of those having the superintendence of launching her.

The Siamese Ambassador has been formally received by QUEEN VICTORIA, at Windsor Castle.

Some riotous proceedings had taken place among the unemployed operatives at Nottingham. They held a public meeting, and the windows of some of the provision-shops were afterwards broken. Any further meetings had been interdicted, and special constables enrolled to preserve the peace.

There was a meeting of the bondholders of the Erie Railroad on the 18th inst.

A resolution was adopted, expressing confidence in the intrinsic value of the line, and for the appointment of a Committee to raise subscriptions of further capital, to prevent the foreclosure of the property.

A submarine telegraph cable had been laid between Cagliari and Malta, a distance of about 200 miles, with perfect success. This line will accelerate the receipt of the Indian news by a day or two.

FRANCE.

A prosecution, commenced against certain money changers, had considerably checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France.

A dispatch from Marseilles says: "Since the publication of the decree authorizing the exportation of grain, the improvement in the aspect of affairs has been maintained. There has been a rise of three francs for the best qualities. Other goods are beginning to rally."

The Pays explains the difference that had occurred at Shanghae between the Consuls of France and the United States, and that the affair was of trivial importance, and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the two Consuls.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The funds are rather lower. The Three Per Cents. closed at 66f. 95c.

SPAIN.

At Madrid it was not considered likely that the financial crisis would affect Spain. The situation of the Bank continued highly satisfactory.

The price of Wheat continued to give way.

The Madrid journals give some details of a new Carlo-Republican conspiracy, discovered at Barcelona. They say that the members of the former party residing in France were concerned in it; and add that a notorious Carlist, NARO MONTSERRAT, who was at the head of affairs, had been arrested and condemned to death: but the execution was postponed in consequence of his having offered to make disclosures.

ITALY.

Dispatches from Turin announce that of sixty-five definitive election returns in Piedmont, forty-two are in favor of the Ministry, three doubtful, and twenty Clerical.

The following is the latest dispatch received:

PIEDMONT, Wednesday, Nov. 18.—Elections were known to the number of 154, of which 48 belong to the Clerical Party and extreme right, and the remainder to the different shades of the Liberal Party.

GERMANY.

The Powder Mills at Mayence, on the Rhine, had exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed, and nearly 500 wounded. The damage is estimated at £81,000.

The advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange was in favor of gold against Bank notes, although secured by the State, at the rate of 11 to 12 per cent., and in favor of silver at the rate of 8 to 9 per cent.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 14th says the financial accounts from the manufacturing districts were exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures was enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

RUSSIA.

A great fire happened at St. Petersburg on the 5th ult. Many lives were lost. No particulars are given.

The French journal, Moniteur of the Fleet, says the Russian Plenipotentiary announced, at Shanghae, that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Pekin.

PRUSSIA.

A dispatch from Berlin, dated the 18th ult., says: "It is asserted that Government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget, however, will contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries."

TURKEY.

The Times Paris correspondent writes that a difference is said to have arisen between England and Turkey on one hand and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and Prussian Governments interposed and suggested that a solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

The difference between the French Ambassador at Constantinople and RESCHID PACHA it was understood had been reconciled.

It was rumored that the prospect of an understanding on the question of the Principalities was all but certain, and that RESCHID PACHA would offer no opposition to the plan of an Administrative union. In the meantime the Principalities are becoming more and more agitated, and ultra radicals talked of establishing a Provisional Government.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 20,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation, and 500 for export. The advancing tendency of the early part of the week was lost on Thursday, and subsequently the market became inactive and heavy, closing very dull on Friday with a declining tendency at rates irregular and nominally ⅛d.@¼d. lower than those of the previous week. The sales of Friday were 20,00 bales, including 500 for export. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans, 7¼d.	Mid. Mobiles, 6⅞d.
Middling do., 6⅞d.	Fair Uplands, 6¾d.@7d.
Fair Mobiles, 6¾d.@7¼d.	Mid. do... 6⅜d.

The stock in port was estimated at 326,000 bales, of which 150,000 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

BREADSTUFFS were all slightly lower. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR very dull and declined 1s. since Tuesday. WHEAT dull and declined 2d.@3d., and in some cases 4d.@6d. CORN very dull and declined 1s. Western Canal FLOUR 24s.@26s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 25s.@26s.; Ohio, 27s.@28s.; Red WHEAT, 6s.@6s. 9d.; White, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow CORN, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White, 40s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., JAMES MCHENRY and others, report BEEF heavy and slightly lower. PORK dull; no sales. BACON dull and rather easier. LARD heavy and nominal. TALLOW—Sales unimportant and quotations nominal.

Liverpool Produce Market.

[From the Brokers' Circular.]

ASHES dull; Pots, 35s. 6d.@36s.; Pearls, 37s.@38s. SUGAR opened at a slight advance, but closed quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. TEA opened buoyant, but closed with little inquiry and prices weak. ROSIN dull; Common, 4s.@4s. 3d.; Baltimore Bark, 6s. 9d.@7s.; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d. FISH OILS dull; Sperm freely offered at £75@£77; Linseed Oil dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 34s. 6d.@35s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS were very dull, but rates unchanged. In passengers there was scarcely anything doing.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market sympathized with Liverpool, and the sales of goods were unimportant. There was nothing doing in the manufacturing districts generally.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote Money unchanged in rate and still active. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. Dollars, 4s. 11½d. The bullion in the Bank had decreased £687,000. CONSOLS for money closed on Friday at 89¾@90, and for the account 90¼.

London Markets.

[Barings' Circular.]

BREADSTUFFS very dull. WHEAT inactive; English was 2s.@3s. lower on the week. CORN was not quoted. Nothing doing in SUGAR at the close; the market opened at an advance of 1s.@2s., but it was all lost, and the market closed quiet. COFFEE dull. RICE heavy. Fresh OILS nominal; Sperm, £76; Linseed Oil slightly lower—sales at 30s. SALTPETRE slightly declined. TEA opened buoyant, but closed at a decline of [illegible]. TALLOW quiet; Petersburg, £46@47s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 31s.@31s. 6d. The London Wool sales were rather less animated, but the previous reported advance was supported.

Havre Markets.

[Week ending 18th ult.]

COTTON quiet. Sales 3,500 bales; stock, 70,000 bales. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 108f. BREADSTUFFS buoyant and all qualities considerably advanced throughout France. ASHES quiet. COFFEE heavy. PROVISIONS tend downward. SUGAR heavy; yellow advanced considerably, but closed with quotations barely maintained. WHALEBONE nominal. OILS—Sales unimportant.

American Stocks.

BARINGS report the sales unimportant. BELL & Co. report the market quiet, and all kinds slightly advanced.

United States 6s of 1867-68	105	@—
United States Bonds of 1868	105	@—
Maryland 5s, Bonds	88	@90
Massachusetts 5s, Bonds	96	@98
Pennsylvania State 5s	71½	@72
Pennsylvania State 5s, Bonds, 1877	74	@76
Virginia 6s, 1888	75	@80
Virginia 5s, 1888	79	@81
Illinois Central Shares	13	@11 dis.
Illinois Central 7s of 1860 (Freeland)	73	@76
Michigan Central 8s, 1860	76	@80
Illinois Central Bonds, 1875	73	@—
Michigan Central Shares	45	@50
New-York Central Shares	72	@74
New-York Central 7s	88	@90
New-York Central 6s	76	@80
Erie Stock	10	@15
Erie 7s, Convertibles	35	@40
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds	60	@65
Erie Sinking Fund	38	@40
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage	80	@84

The London papers, of Friday, report the only business done on the day previous as in Illinois Central Shares at 12 ℔ cent. discount.

Arrival Out of the Steamship Persia.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2—9 P. M.

We learn upon making special inquiry at the office of the R. M. Steamship Company, in this city, that the America in coming out of Liverpool passed the Persia (from New-York on the 11th ult.,) going in—an important fact which the purser of the America carefully withheld from the agent of the Associated Press this morning.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The R. M. steamship Niagara sailed to-day at noon with forty passengers for Liverpool, and five for Halifax, and $711,500 in specie.

Sailing of the America for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The America sailed for Boston at 9½ A. M. Weather cloudy and calm.

Fires.

GAS EXPLOSION AND NARROW ESCAPE.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday, the people in the vicinity of Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, were startled by a terrific explosion. An alarm of fire was instantly given, and a number of Engine Companies and a large throng of citizens,—women and children, were speedily at the spot. It was at first reported that some powder had been stored underneath the building, and that it had exploded and two or three persons had been killed and several seriously injured. For a time intense excitement prevailed in the neighborhood. After a short time it was ascertained that there had been a gas explosion in the restaurant under the Hall, kept by PERRY MAPES, and no one injured. It appears that Mr. MAPES, perceiving the escape of gas in the saloon, took a lighted candle to find the place of leakage in the pipe. On opening a door leading to the area, which was covered and close, the gas ignited and exploded. The force of the explosion was such that the doors and windows of the place were shattered to atoms, and the greater part of the plastering torn from the ceiling. The windows in the tailor's store of Mr. GRANT, above the saloon, were also destroyed, and most of his fixtures thrown out of their places. Several heavy stone steps in front of the building were displaced. Considering the force of the explosion and the amount of damage done, the escape of Mr. MAPES from instant death is wonderful. As it was he escaped with only burnt hands. The extent of the damage is estimated at $200, which is covered by insurance in the People's Insurance Company.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the grocery store of PATRICK OWENS, No. 379 Seventh-avenue. The fire originated among some empty boxes. Mr. OWEN's loss amounts to about $300, which is covered by an insurance of $1,000, in the Ocean Insurance Co. The damage to the building was $30, and is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary and will be investigated by the Fire Marshal.

U. S. SHIP SUPPLY.—List of officers of the U. S. ship Supply, sailed on the 29th and bound for Porto Praya and Rio de Janeiro:

Lieutenant Commanding—A. F. V. GRAY.

Lieutenants—J. K. Hughes, John Kell, Joseph D. Blake, James H. Gillis. Passed Assistant Surgeon—P. J. Horwitz. Captain's Clerk—W. J. Bennett. Purser's Clerk—Thomas M. Browne.

☞ The American Institute intends holding an exhibition of fat cattle and poultry, Dec. 15, 16 and 17, at the Crystal Palace.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

(By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—Governor Walker Sustained by Senator Douglas.

Preparations for the Meeting of Congress—Candidates for the Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Senator DOUGLAS arrived to-night. He talks freely with reference to the Kansas question, sustaining Gov. WALKER boldly. Indeed, your Chicago letter, published on Tuesday, could not more exactly express his sentiments if written by himself. The impression gains ground that the President will avoid taking a position in the Message either for or against the action of the Convention.

My dispatch last night should have read, "Secretary SHANNON has indicated no intention to withdraw his resignation."

I understand there is considerable influence being exerted to induce the President to remove MCKEON and BUTTERWORTH for their opposition to Mayor WOOD. The opinion is decidedly expressed that it is determined to confer upon the former the profitable honors of martyrdom. This is doubtful. Certainly so good a tactician as Mr. BUCHANAN cannot be anxious to follow the precedent set by GUTHRIE and PIERCE in their crusade against Collector BRONSON,—at any rate, not in the case of BUTTERWORTH, who was recommended by seven New-York Members of Congress for Collector—especially when the opinion of the latter, that WOOD is not fit to be trusted to handle bullion, has been indorsed by the people. The long conflict resulting from the attempt to crush out BRONSON and his friends, is not apt to encourage Mr. BUCHANAN to follow PIERCE's example—especially since he has already indorsed their rebellion against the "regular nominations" by appointing SCHELL and others of its leaders to the best offices in the State.

Governor WALKER, since he left the city for New-York, has been followed by a variety of rumors, and supplicative semi-official suggestions that he is likely to abandon his attitude of opposition to the action of the Kansas Convention in failing to submit the Constitution to a vote of the People of the Territory. Be assured that these intimations simply constitute the "whistling for courage," in which those who deny the right of self-government to the people of Kansas are indulging. As I have heretofore stated to you, the Governor is earnest, decided and firm in the stand he has taken, and will not be driven or coaxed to abandon it. If there is ever any harmony of views between him and the President, it must be brought about by Mr. BUCHANAN's yielding the position to which he already committed himself so deeply.

The Union and kindred journals are endeavoring to make it appear that there are no objections to the Kansas Constitution—no disputed issues involved in the question of its adoption, save that in relation to Slavery. Nothing could be more dishonest. The Constitutional project contains many provisions upon which there always have been and always will be serious divisions of opinion among political economists. Some of these I referred to in my last. Another objection is one which to every Democratic partisan should be fatal. The instrument in dispute provides that no man shall be eligible to election as Governor until he has been twenty years a citizen of the United States. This section, however acceptable to our "Know-Nothing" friends, could hardly be expected to find sympathy among Democrats.

The grand sum of objection to the act of the Convention is its attempt to take from the people the right of self-government. While conceding the propriety of submitting to the people the question whether they shall hereafter import any more slaves into Kansas, the Convention absolutely deny them the right to decide any and every other question relative to their domestic institutions. Gov. WALKER says it is idle to tell them that, if they submit now, they may hereafter change and amend the Constitution. They know they have the right to say now what sort of a Constitution they will have, and to refuse to have any, if they think best. It is the right of the people, even at this stage, to decline forming a State Government at all; to decide, if they choose, to remain in a Territorial condition; and the Governor considers that any effort to induce them to waive the right again—to accept the grievous wrong now, because they have the power to correct it by and by—would be as futile as whistling at the wind.

Another pretence of those who sustain the Convention is, that in providing a temporary Provisional Government in the person of General CALHOUN, that body only followed accepted precedents. This is not true. No applicable precedent can be shown. In those cited the Conventions conferred upon sheriffs and other officers already elected by the people, the power to pass upon election returns, &c., &c., while in the present case, General CALHOUN, who could scarcely be elected a constable in any precinct, is clothed with those important powers and duties. In the so-called precedents the people elected the officers,—but in the present case the Convention create the office, and fill it both, excluding the people from any participation in the affair, while their dearest and most important rights are placed entirely within his keeping.

Among the arrivals to-night are Hon. Messrs. CORNING and RUSSELL, of New-York, and General CUSHING.

The various candidates for Speaker, Clerk, &c., of the House of Representatives, are on the ground, busy as bees; and the army of lobby agents, like the camp followers of an army, are also on hand watching their opportunities for turning some pennies in the progress of the scramble.

ORR's chances for the Speakership do not improve. I hear that he will meet very decided opposition from the South, where his transparent schemings for place and power have disgusted many a more frank aspirant, who has preference for merit and its appreciation, rather than the small trickery of the political juggler. The committal of the New-York delegation to his interest has given him a considerable lift,—but may not prove sufficient to win.

Not a little surprise is expressed here that the New-Yorkers should have rushed so precipitately into the arms of South Carolina. Various reasons are assigned for the act,—the most probable of which is that the delegation unwittingly fell into the hands of the Philistines,—one or two individuals having woven a cunning web of influence about them, with a view of securing a handsome trade for themselves in the division of honors after the organization which shall have been effected. The details of the scheme will probably be apparent by the time the Committees are announced, if Mr. ORR is elected.

DARLING, present doorkeeper, is really making fight for reelection, hoping to win by the united Republican and Know-Nothing vote. He will certainly fail. His course for two years past has made him a host of well-deserved enemies in the House to begin with. Few of his own party have any confidence in him; and even if it were possible that political expediency could bring about his renomination with any hope of his election, he would be defeated, simply because there are some thirty Republicans from the northwest, who have no inclination to ruin themselves at home, by voting for so well known a member of the Know-Nothing Order.

New-York will get the Doorkeeper if her delegation unite on any one acceptable candidate, otherwise she is certain to lose it.

The combinations for Printer are numerous and varied. My own impression is that WENDELL's chances in the House are the best at present. In the Senate, the Union Editor will be the leading candidate, and if elected, WENDELL will be printer in fact to both Houses.

MCGRAW, who has grown very rich off from Government contracts, hopes to secure the book-binding of both Houses, either in his own name, or by his "next friends." The combinations against him are formidable—and ought to win—for it is in the highest degree repugnant to Democracy, that a single man, rolling in wealth, should, for a long succession of years, absorb the profitable business which so many poorer men are equally capable of doing.

LATER.—Indications are that there is likely to be some hard fighting in the Democratic caucus Saturday night.

The opposition to ORR will be formidable.

ROBINSON, for Clerk, has a decided advantage over ALLEN at present.

New-York is likely to lose her chance for the post of [illegible]. The [illegible] patronage, and if your delegation would unanimously support a competent man, he would be elected.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

There is no doubt that the Administration will adopt measures with a view of securing the inhabitants of Kansas a fair opportunity of expressing their opinions at the ensuing election on the subject of Slavery, in the form proposed by the Constitutional Convention. Acting Governor STANTON is intrusted with the duty of carrying out the instructions.

The executive documents will contain full particulars of the proceedings of the Mormons, and show conclusively the falsity of BRIGHAM YOUNG's charge that our Government has acted in the absence of official information concerning them.

Hon. Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, says that the report of the loss of Mr. SANDIDGE, M. C., of Louisiana, in the Opelousas, is untrue, as he had gone to north Alabama.

News from Kansas.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE FREE-STATE MEN AT LAWRENCE—ACTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A meeting was held at Lawrence on the 19th ult., for the purpose of considering the action of the late Constitutional Convention.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the Lecompton Constitution a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas; a fraud begotten of fraud; solemnly pledging themselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon them; repudiating the election proposed to be held on the 21st of December, and suggesting that if the Territorial Executive does not immediately call a special session of the Territorial Legislature, that Governor ROBINSON call a special session of the State Legislature, at the earliest moment.

A resolution recommending the appointment of a local Vigilance Committee and to sustain the action of that Committee, was also adopted.

C. B. WHITMAN presided, and speeches were made by General LANE, Governor ROBINSON and others.

Several Pro-Slavery papers in the Territory have taken strong grounds against the Constitution.

From St. Louis.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION—NEW-MEXICO—STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Democrat publishes the Kansas Constitution, but it contains nothing on the subject of Slavery not heretofore published.

The Santa Fé mail has arrived here. The news by it is unimportant. Lieut. WRIGHT, of New-York, died suddenly at Albuquerque on the 26th October.

On the morning of the 30th ult., the steam boiler in the saw-mill of ERASMUS PERRY, at Weston, Mo., exploded, killing Mr. PERRY, two negroes, and fatally scalding three others.

Important from Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Mexican schooner Eduardo, arrived at this port, spoke on the 25th ultimo the Campeachy armed schooner Corinna, thus obtaining three weeks' later news from Yucatan.

Sisal had been bombarded and captured by the revolutionists.

Campeachy still held out, but was hotly besieged by the Government troops under CEPEDA. A heavy cannonading was heard from the town and besiegers the whole day of the 19th and until midnight.

Ex-President Pierce at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Ex-President PIERCE visited the Navy Yard and ships of war to-day. He was entertained by the officers on board the Pennsylvania, and received a national salute. A grand serenade was given him last night. On Friday he has a public reception at the City Hall. Mrs. PIERCE is improving in health. The weather is charming.

Trial of the Owners of a Steamer for Manslaughter.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The case of the owners of the steamer Menemon Sandford, on trial for manslaughter for the death of ALLEN FRASER, for neglecting to stop the boat when he fell overboard, was given to the Jury this afternoon. The verdict will be rendered to-morrow morning.

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The True Delta has reliable information that the damage to the Sugar Cane in the State is much greater than was anticipated. Some plantations will not yield one third of an average crop.

Nomination of D'Arcy McGee for the Canadian Parliament.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

At a great Irish meeting held in this city last night Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE was unanimously chosen as their candidate for a seat in Parliament at the coming election.

Mayor Wood's Defeat at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The friends of Mr. TIEMANN fired a salute here this evening of 100 guns in honor of his election. The city was also illuminated in different sections by bonfires and the burning of tar barrels.

The Weather and Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Eight propellers and several sail vessels arrived here this evening. The Erie Canal is open here. Wind south.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A number of vessels arrived here to-day from the Welland Canal. Weather mild.

Gov. Walker and Senator Douglas.

Col. FORNEY's Press of yesterday has the following:

"The Governor of Kansas reached Philadelphia yesterday noon, and is the guest of his relative, Sr. GEORGE TUCKER CAMPBELL. Governor WALKER leaves for New-York this morning, and will be with us again in a few days. He is in great health and spirits, and fully and entirely committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and to the principle that the will of the majority shall prevail. While entirely devoted to the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, to whose nomination and election Gov. WALKER gave the best and noblest energies of his nature, he will uncompromisingly adhere to the great principle which carried the present executive into power.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his lady are expected to arrive in our city this evening or to-morrow.

The statement that Senator DOUGLAS supports the Calhoun Kansas constitution is a manufactured falsehood, designed by the counterfeiters who uttered it. He is decidedly and unalterably opposed to that contrivance."

[illegible]

[illegible] the whole town wore a bright holiday look. [illegible] the vessels in the harbor [illegible] and several [illegible] the good news that "we had conquered [illegible]" [illegible] fireworks were exhibited [illegible] defeat of WOOD [illegible] Mayor elect.

In the evening [illegible] Mayor WOOD.

At the City Hall yesterday there was [illegible] been called in question. They were also willing to believe—in fact, they were somewhat [illegible] only had firmness enough to resist the American and Republican pressure upon him [illegible] him and under his control, he would make a good Mayor. [illegible] had been "spotted,"—every one of them—and their names would be entered in full in the book of objectionable Antecedents as soon as the new [illegible] ordered yesterday morning, comes from the binder. Later in the day, "Hope told a flattering tale" to the effect that "FERNANDO WOOD had decided to contest the election on the ground of illegal voting." The enormous vote cast was to them conclusive proof that all could not have been legal voters, and [illegible] the well-known shrewdness and ability of Mr. WOOD [illegible] they had no doubt of his being able to [illegible] on the exact number of votes thus wrongfully polled, and to tell who the parties were that polled them, if he were disposed to "follow the matter up." This was followed by a repetition of the rumor that he had determined to remain in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. It was stated confidently that he had looked at the law and the facts in the case, and after turning it over in his mind with great care, had arrived at the conclusion that the attempt of the late Republican Legislature to legislate him out of office was clearly unconstitutional, and in direct violation of the spirit [illegible] our institutions. These rumors, with others [illegible] sufficiently ingenious or novel to be worth [illegible] felt that they were in the same boat with Mr. WOOD [illegible] they might not be called upon to render [illegible] common to politicians [illegible]

The returns [illegible] thought to be well made up. And it was [illegible] that they would be ready for the Canvassers [illegible] sent sealed to the Comptroller, (instead of the County Clerk as heretofore,) who locked them up [illegible] keeping,—a proceeding required by the new law, and which it is thought will place additional obstacles in the way of those who might feel disposed to "[illegible]" them.

There was considerable [illegible] relation to the election of the [illegible] Committee [illegible] tees for 1858, but the [illegible] probably not appear until they are [illegible] General Committee. There was an [illegible] the whole subject would be deferred until [illegible] agreeable opportunity.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—ALDERMAN.

Nicholas Seagrist...	890	Wm. B. Drake	[illegible]
Daniel Witter........	591	J. F. Chamberlain ...	[illegible]
James Walsh........	461	Charles Wilmont......	[illegible]

Whole number of votes polled........ 3,[illegible]

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

C. N. DECKER is not elected Councilman, but GEORGE H. HASWELL.

POLICE JUSTICE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Ward.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1—(2 Districts)...	380	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2—Complete......	214	76	[illegible]	[illegible]
3—(2 Districts)...	47	138	[illegible]	[illegible]
5—Complete.......	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals........	725	1072	1025	[illegible]

The First and Fourth Districts of the Third Ward, and the First, Second and Fifth of the First Ward have to be heard from.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—An Ex-Alderman of the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn, and an Ex-President of a Know-Nothing Council, on Monday last thus addressed his men—40 in number: "Men, I want you to go to the polls in New-York to-morrow, and do all you can to elect Mayor WOOD. Come home at night and you shall receive the same pay as though you had been at work for me." It is said, openly, that they all voted as directed.

It was not Dr. Chanler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter was in error in stating that I had an altercation with Dr. CHANLER at Tammany Hall [illegible] evening, and that he was put off the platform. I have known Dr. CHANLER as a consistent Democrat for many years, and we never had an unpleasant word together at any time. Please correct the error, and oblige, Yours, &c. ISAIAH RYNDERS.

I did not refer to Marshal RYNDERS in my remarks at Tammany Hall, when, in answer to the question from some one in the crowd, "Where are the United States officials?" I said, "Are they in the camp of the enemy," &c. Please make the correction, and oblige Yours, truly. A. J. CHANLER.

Shelter for the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I observe by an article in your paper headed "The Unsheltered Poor," that a large number of persons in your City are nightly without lodgings, and that the Police Commissioners have not at disposal adequate places for their reception, and have addressed the Common Council upon the subject. This appears well. It is not, however, in my judgment, going far enough into the difficulty. Those persons thus seeking lodgings, all, or no doubt very many of them, require food to resuscitate and revivify their energies, and be in a condition to look up some mode of earning a living, instead of wasting their impaired energies in gathering up a bit or morsel to carry them daily along to the night. Permit me to propose this plan:

1. Get houses in each ward. Make the rooms warm. Place the females applying for lodgings in one story; the males in another.

2. In the basements let Indian meal be boiled; a full supply of milk added, and all who wish, fill themselves up.

This diet is easily prepared, economical and healthy. Your City or County ought to provide for the poor, apart even from the Police Commissioners. Arrangements should be immediate and ample. See to it.

THE REMAINS OF CRAWFORD.—The remains of the great American Sculptor, CRAWFORD, which arrived at this port on board the ship [illegible], were removed, yesterday afternoon, from the ship by the undertaker of St. John's Church, and conveyed to the residence of the brother-in-law of the deceased, Mr. CAMPBELL. The funeral service will take place from St. John's Church on Saturday.

Sub-Post-Offices, similar to those established in New-York by the Post-Office Department, were opened in Philadelphia on the 1st inst.

[illegible]

[illegible] which is now to come off here. On the [illegible] Count PUTIATIN, Vice-Admiral, Aide-de-[illegible] Governor-General of Amoor, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary from His [illegible] Majesty the Emperor of Russia to the [illegible] Tycoon, accompanied by a suite as un[illegible] numerous as splendid. He had left his [illegible] American house of RUSSELL & Co. [illegible] visits be paid, except return visits of [illegible] were to Mr. BEALE, an old friend whose [illegible] had been when stationed here before the war, and to Mr. HIRAM, the head of another of the [illegible] American houses at this port. *From these facts [illegible] people draw conclusions as to [illegible] Russian and American [illegible] organizations.*

[illegible] left Petersburg in April, trav[illegible] days to the Amoor, where he [illegible] a paddle-wheel war-steamer, [illegible] America during the war, and sent round [illegible] and across the Pacific by our kind cous[illegible] Count steamed down to the mouth of the [illegible] after delays and much difficulty, suc[illegible] in ascertaining an announcement of his [illegible] having occupied the necessary [illegible] Shanghae, he is now [illegible] to seek an answer to his dis[illegible] at Woosung just before the [illegible] were seen standing northward [illegible] weather. The Admiral has no [illegible] and his sedentary is evidently of an [illegible] character.

[illegible] to be thought here that the objects of [illegible] extend no further than to convert [illegible] colleges at Pekin into a diplomatic establish[illegible] and to obtain a participation in the privi[illegible] granted to nations "heretofore trading to [illegible]." With an Ambassador at Pekin they can [illegible] the rest at their leisure. Meanwhile the [illegible] of all coercive measures is to be thrown up[illegible] Peiho.

[illegible] will see, I presume, how this will work. The [illegible] will either go to Pekin, or he will be back [illegible] before the present mail leaves. If Russia gains [illegible] by this quiet isolated step, she also risks. [illegible] the treatment she receives we may surely [illegible] something that may be useful to us. * * *

[illegible] from Ningpo, we had opportunities of [illegible] the coast. My little sailing-boat sped from [illegible] during the intervals of light skies [illegible] weather; and then, when night or [illegible] heavy, flew with half-closed wings [illegible] staid, and nestled in some [illegible] known only to the experi[illegible] or the native fishermen or [illegible] During these devious fits of progress we [illegible] the Capricieuse French frigate trying to make [illegible] and a large steam-transport, [illegible] thought to be Russian, but which turned [illegible] also French, lying at anchor under a [illegible] * * *

[illegible] former letter I told you that I had estab[illegible] a little channel of communication with Mr. [illegible] Commissioner Parkes back parole in Canton. Un[illegible] by the difficulties of transmission, trans[illegible] resting make the underground way [illegible] Subsequent events have shown [illegible] might have relied upon my informant's first [illegible] more than I felt justified at the time in [illegible] The proceedings respecting the overtures made by the Americans are, we now know, at [illegible] founded on fact. The blockade which was, [illegible] at once instituted by the Admiral when [illegible] reached his ears put a stop to its are[illegible] In a printed publication, having some[illegible] the character of a newspaper, which is in [illegible] at Canton, it was stated three weeks [illegible] for peace, together with re[illegible] have been delayed in conse[illegible] of the English "head man" having been [illegible] to leave for Calcutta to take part in [illegible] that is going on there, and the settle[illegible] suspicions is accordingly for the [illegible] until the American Commissioner [illegible] (I can come down from Shanghae.

[illegible] true, as my informant states that YEH [illegible] all prohibitions on trade, you will pro[illegible] of a brisk traffic being done at Macao [illegible] that we know were shut up in [illegible] as much of this and other [illegible] can reach Macao from the West, without [illegible] the Port and river of Canton are [illegible]

[illegible] to be thought, however, is what is said of [illegible] of the mails towards Canton. Shaoking [illegible] 90 miles west of Canton, the river [illegible] direct from one place to the other, and there [illegible] no point between the two at which the passage [illegible] Our best hope that [illegible] will not traverse these 90 miles must [illegible] they will find only famine at [illegible]

[illegible] the document respecting the overtures reported to have been made by the Americans:

(Translation.)

EXTRACT NO. 1.

"On the 25th July, Sowera visited the yamun of [illegible] Governor-General (YEH,) and was received by [illegible] in the western reception room. The [illegible] talked for a couple of hours, (Chinese or [illegible] not quoted—one of the former is equal to [illegible] words,) and the attendants and every one else were [illegible] from it. It is impossible, therefore, [illegible] subject of it.

[illegible] 27th, the Governor-General summoned two of the linguists before him, and put various questions to them, the subject of these questions being the state of affairs in Hong Kong and its vicinity. He also required the linguists to bring to him a letter that had been brought to Whampoa on an American ship. As soon as the Governor-General had perused this letter he ordered the officer in charge of the gate of the yamun to inform Sowera that the Governor-General wished him, and the ex-Taotai (or Superintendent of Circuit) CHIH, to be prepared to wait upon his Excellency. The subject of the conference held by his Excellency with these officers was an application on the part of the Americans to be allowed to trade.

We hear that the Americans have expressed their readiness to present the Governor-General with $200,000 in the event of his permitting them to carry on trade (at Canton) as heretofore.

On the 30th of July Sowera proceeded, by direction of the Governor-General, to Whampoa to see there the American Consul and other officers, and to settle with them relative to the permission given to the American merchants to trade at Fuhshan, Chintsun, and other places.

The Americans had another request to make—namely, the grant of an island at which they might carry on their trade with China, but the Governor-General had resolved to decide on nothing in reference to this matter without previously bringing the subject to the notice of the Emperor.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 25, 1857.

The Emperor has just taken pains, by an announcement in the Pekin *Gazette*, to let the world know that he is informed of and approves YEH's doings at Canton. France and Russia have no [illegible] fault—they have no factories destroyed, no [illegible] taken and burnt, no proclamations of [illegible] to resent. They have their quarrel to [illegible] and they go on, therefore, and offer their [illegible] to the enemy. We are in the position of that [illegible] individual who said, "Sir, you have [illegible] my nose, you have kicked me behind, you have knocked my hat over my eyes! Take care, Sir, you may go too far; you may cause the [illegible] him!" Oh for one three months of the elder Pitt! He would have telegraphed—"Take Canton and hold it with your present force." And it would have been done; for, although the authorities have are afraid of "Her Majesty's Opposition," they are not afraid of Ghinamen. With [illegible] and some gunboats at Tientsing, we might write our own treaty adn have it signed in [illegible]

[illegible] and millions, and perhaps fleets, [illegible] lives, must be sacrificed to the [illegible] of diplomacy. Somehow or other those [illegible] who are reputed to be the genii of [illegible] to have obtained seats in our [illegible]

[illegible] told that sailing ships can carry [illegible] steamships, and, judging from [illegible] we had that to believe that regu[illegible] with [illegible] antecedents are better than good screw vessels. I find that some people here know, or profess to know, something about these ships—what one of them was [illegible] and how many times that amount he [illegible] at Calcutta, what happened to [illegible] and so on. However, let us hope [illegible] that the talk being as cost 1,800 dollars and the [illegible] Canton.

Hong Kong (Sept. 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

The principal news of local interest since my last is the return of Lord ELGIN. He returned on the evening of the 19th inst. in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Ava*.

Rumor is rife and sundry speculations are afloat as to the course his Excellency will now adopt. He is still powerless as when he was last here, although we are expecting the Marines and more of the navy. But what is the enemy to do in the meanwhile? The opinion gains ground that his Excellency is by this time *as well satisfied as any one in China, of the utter futility of attempting to commence matters at Pekin.* The notice taken by the Pekin *Gazette* of the operations at Canton, to which I alluded in my last, must have opened the eyes even of those who are young and inexperienced in Chinese matters. And the circumstances attending the visit of the Russian Ambassador, must quite settle the question. It is thought that his Excellency intends visiting the ports while he is waiting for the reinforcements, and he is likely to start for Shanghae before a week.

One of the local newspapers suggests that before Lord ELGIN proceeds northward he should declare war. There is a good deal to say in favor of that suggestion. We are at present in an anomalous state—neither at war nor at peace. We have no direct trade with Canton, and yet our merchants trade with the Cantonese at Macao. Canton is the object of our hostilities, and the Admiral has been most anxious to confine his attacks to Canton and its defenders; or, if hostilities should be carried on elsewhere, that they should be directed only against forts and war junks. And yet, with all this, a blockade is established which presses heavily on the population inhabiting the banks of that branch of the Great River extending between Canton and this place. Prizes are being constantly captured in that branch, and if war be not declared we may by and bye find that there has been no war at all—only a difficulty—and the captors may find themselves in another difficulty.

The blockade is a mystery. It is quite as puzzling as are the ramifications of the Canton River. The only branch that is strictly blockaded is the branch to which I have already alluded, and which is generally known as the Fatal River and the Bocca Tigris. But the Broadway, a branch running west of Macao—in fact, running in a direction almost north and south from a point a couple of miles west of Canton, till it opens out in a broad estuary some fifteen miles west of Macao—has been hitherto left unguarded. The consequence is that the trade of this colony has suffered extremely.

The only results of the blockade as yet are—that the inhabitants of the country districts suffer; trade is checked in Hong Kong; the price of provisions enhanced; the Cantonese are but little affected; and Macao is flourishing. In fact, it is a blockade of Hong Kong, not of Canton. It is, no doubt, difficult to blockade every passage which in this inextricable net of waters opens through the Great Delta at the mouth of the great river commonly called the Canton River. Indeed, the only complete way to effect it is to push the blockading force as far as possible up close to Canton, and then, instead of having to guard some dozens of entrances, it could be managed by looking after some four or five.

It is confidently expected that the attack on Canton will take place about the end of the year. The reinforcement of Marines ought to be here about that time, and between them, and the garrison, and the fleet, there ought to be 5,000 men available for the attack on Canton.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Kansas Question and the Administration.

Views and Sentiments of the Kansas Press.

Extracts from the Leading Organs of the Democratic Party.

From the Lecompton Democrat.

We think the Convention has committed a capital error. It was in their power completely to redeem themselves in the eyes of the people, and to cure all the defects of their original election. They ought to have risked themselves frankly upon the popular support, appealing to the patriotism and justice of the people to sustain their acts. With the exception of Judge ELMORE, A. W. JOHNS, and a few other good men, they seemed to be haunted by the fear that the majority would reject any Constitution that they might make. Better, a thousand times, that their Constitution should be rejected, than that it should be forced upon an unwilling and dissatisfied people. *But we do not believe, that if a frank and manly confidence had been exhibited towards the people, they would have rejected* The Constitution would have been ratified by them. They would have been constituted by the full acknowledgment of their right to decide upon the adoption of their fundamental law, and no considerable part of them would have sacrificed their sense of duty to a mere feeling of resentment. We have had abundant evidence to satisfy our minds that while the more rancorous and heated partisans were ready to vote down anything that might be presented, the great body of the people, intelligent and sober-minded men of business, having but little interest in mere party squabbles, were *prepared to judge of the Constitution upon its real merits, and to vote accordingly.*

We do not know what will be the immediate result of this unfortunate proceeding of the Convention. Whether the mass of the people will participate in the vote upon the alternative proposition, or leave them to be decided by an inconsiderable party which elected the members of the Convention, we are wholly unable to predict. We are inclined to think that *the Free State Party generally will refrain from voting, and that trouble will be produced by the adoption of a Constitution known to be unacceptable to the vast majority of the population.*

Most earnestly do we deprecate a result so unfortunate, and calculated to produce such serious disturbance. Will the troubles of this unhappy Territory never have an end? Will parties never cease to struggle for ascendency to be gained by stratagem, instead of by a fair and manly appeal to public opinion? We believe there will never be peace and quiet in Kansas, *until every question of difference shall have been honestly submitted to the judgment of the people* and decided by them without restraint or hinrance. Any device adopted for the purpose of evading this ordeal, will but prolong the struggle infinitely and give perpetuity to trouble and to angry agitation.

THE REMEDY PROPOSED FOR THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

From the Herald of Freedom, (Gov. Walker's Organ.)

It is proposed to convene an extra session of the Territorial Legislature, with a view of meeting the contingency which the late Constitutional Convention has thrown upon the people, by legislative statements.

It is asked whether the Governor possesses the power to convene that body. Such authority is especially invested in him by the 30th section of the organic act, in the words following:

"*Provided*, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, *unless*, on an *extraordinary occasion*, the Governor shall think proper to call the Legislature together."

The "extraordinary occasion" has certainly arrived, and no person will doubt the right, or duty of the Governor to advise with the Legislature on a contingency like the present.

It being evident that the Legislature, if convened, will be the one elected by the people, what can that body do towards relieving us from our present dilemma? This question being important, we shall answer it in a practical way. The Legislature, when convened, after electing their officers, and appointing a committee on contested elections, with a view of avoiding all extremes at the extra session, however much inclined to do at the regular session, should instruct that committee to obtain proofs of fraud and other irregularities, and report on the first day of the regular session in January next. Then a bill might be reported, something of the following character:

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That the Constitution framed by a Delegate Convention, appointed by the people of Kansas, convened at Lecompton, on the 19th day of September, 1857, and which closed its labors on the 7th day of November last, *shall be submitted to a fair and impartial vote of all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas*, who have actually resided in said Territory for six months next preceding such election, and in the district or precinct in which he offers to vote, for twenty days next before the said election, and shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become such."

Then proceed to make all necessary rules and regulations touching such election, naming the time, providing for the districting of the Territory, the appointment of judges, the issuing of a Proclamation by the Governor, the manner of returns, as well as the mode of voting, and all other proper provisions which the Legislature will readily suggest.

It has also been proposed that *the Legislature, assuming the same powers of the preceding one, make provisions for the convening of a new Convention, and for the formation of a new Constitution*, and that such Constitution be barried through and be sent up to Congress with the one framed by this illegitimate Convention.

Both of these plans might be adopted at the same time, and the people might be authorized to vote upon the bastard Constitution at the same time they were electing Delegates to a new Convention.

To us something of this character seems the only practical way of getting out of our present troubles. The Constitution now framed represents the views of less than two-thirds of the Convention framing it. That entire Convention reflects the views of a very small minority of the people of Kansas, not counting the thousand votes cast of a population of more than twenty thousand. The Legislature about to assemble, representing full 14,000 of the people of Kansas protesting in legal form against that Constitution, with the intervention of the Governor, and the people of the Territory, in obedience to a law of that Legislature, rejecting their votes very generally against it, in a proportion of twenty, and perhaps twenty-five to one for it, it seems to us that the Congress now Congress, would not dare to do else than reject that instrument. Indeed, should they do else, instead of silencing the clamors of the people of Kansas, they would find our difficulties twofold and our Democratic cause would be again wet with the blood of her own citizens, shed in defence of their just rights.

A FREE-STATE CONVENTION SUMMONED.

A Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party will be held at Lawrence on Wednesday, the 24 of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Two Delegates are authorised to each member of the State Legislature. The object of this meeting is to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory. A full representation is requested, as questions of vital importance will come before the Convention.

G. W. SMITH, Chairman.
G. W. HUTCHINSON, Secretary Territorial Committee.
J. W. ROSS, Chairman State Executive Committee.

MOVEMENTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR WALKER.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

We stated, several weeks ago, that we had information some time before the election, of a determination, on the part of the Pro-Slavery Party, to procure the removal of Governor WALKER. Their object was to get him out of the way to make room for their bastard Governor, to be appointed under the Lecompton Convention. The election had hardly closed when the movement was commenced. First, by procuring Free-State men to raise a cry of interference in the election, *Pro-Slavery men furnishing the evidence on which to base the charge.* Second, by charging him with going behind the returns, and giving certificates of election to Free-State candidates, when the returns showed a majority for the Pro-Slavery candidates. It was thought a simultaneous complaint from each party would certainly insure his removal.

While in St. Louis, last week, we saw Gen. McLEAN, of Lecompton, and learned, from a friend of his, that he was there to procure the publication, in pamphlet form, *for distribution in the South, of the proceedings of about twenty wild Pro-Slavery men*, who met in Lecompton the night after Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON issued their proclamation rejecting the fictitious Oxford election returns. The Governor and Secretary are denounced in unmeasured terms, and *charged with being false to the principles of the Democratic Party*—they virtually take the position that fraud, false voting, and fictitious election returns, are characteristic of the principles of that Party.

We were also informed, while at St. Louis, that Gen. HARNEY had gone East, with the view of operating against the Governor and Secretary. Such we are happy to learn was false. The General only visited St. Louis, and immediately returned to Fort Leavenworth. He did request of the officers under his command at the Fort, to inquire into the truth of the reports in regard to Gov. WALKER's interference with the soldiers; and we are assured by one who knows, that the report of the officers substantiated every material statement made by us several weeks ago in regard to that transaction. The Pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth and Kickapoo, were desirous of driving the Governor from the Territory. They have labored to make cats' paws of the Free-State Party for that purpose. We only regret that they have been too successful in obtaining *instruments* to work with.

A VERY BACK-HANDED AND EQUIVOCAL SUPPORT OF THE LECOMPTON CONVENTION.

From the Richmond (Va.) Inquirer.

Governor WALKER has been in Washington several days, and it is confidently asserted that he condemns instead of indorsing the action of the Lecompton Convention, relative to the submission of the Slavery question alone to the decision of the people of Kansas. It is also said that this position is contradictory to that of the Administration. We are not otherwise advised than through the press—the same medium which is open to all. And we heartily hope that the true state of the case has been exaggerated. But, regardless of all other considerations than the peace and quiet of the country, the interests and honor of the South and the harmony of the Democratic Party, our position was taken at an early hour after the decision of the Convention was made known to the country. The same reasons which induced us to express our gratification that the drama was drawing to a close, and to accede unhesitatingly but not unquestiedly to the terms submitted to the people of Kansas, are as strong with us now as they were then. And be the result as it may, we mean to maintain them to the end. *That it would have been in more rigid conformity to the Democratic doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, in closer consonance with our American principles of constitutional liberty, and better calculated to give universal satisfaction, not only to the inhabitants of Kansas but to the entire Union, for the whole of what is designed for the organic law of the new State to have been submitted to the people, we are firmly convinced.* But a legitimate convention has been held. It has completed its work. The institution of *Slavery* is left to be determined by the popular will. It is essential to the safety of the Union that the Kansas question should be settled at speedily as practicable; and, therefore, though we would have preferred that every provision and clause of the Constitution should have been referred for ratification or rejection to the people for whom it has been framed, we, nevertheless, contend that, under the circumstances, if that is the only objection, that Congress should have no hesitation in admitting Kansas into the Union, immediately upon application. We are at no loss to discover more creditable motives for the course of those Northern Democrats who differ from us, and, as we hear, from the Administration in this matter, than those, which will doubtless be imputed to them, by men who desire a disruption of the Democratic Party, as the prelude to a dissolution of the Union. Not are we willing yet to denounce Governor WALKER as a traitor to the South, even though he insist that the sovereign rights of the people of Kansas have been disregarded by the action of the Convention.

It is a fundamental principle of Republicanism—the basis upon which our own Government rests—that the *will of the people* is alone legitimate to determine upon the laws under which they are to live. The American people are a nation of sovereigns. And their divine right to rule themselves is never delegated to those who are invested only with the authority of representatives. It is impracticable in every instance, it is true, to arrive at the sense of the people by a direct vote of all, without any intermediate agency. *But the genius of our government demands the closest possible ascertainment to be ascertaining of the popular will on all questions involving the laws of the land.* In forming the organic law of a State, a convention elected by the people for that purpose is indispensable. But there is nothing easier than to ascertain if the work of that convention is acceptable to those who directed it to be done, by allowing them an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval at the polls.

Conventions in this country are not sovereign. The people jealously regard their rights, and nothing but grave considerations of the public good, under peculiar circumstances, can reconcile them to a transgression of authority on the part of those who represent them. It is, doubtless, in view of this sacred sovereignty of the people that some of the Democrats of the North remonstrate against the action of the Lecompton Convention in submitting only a single feature of the organic law of Kansas to be ratified or rejected as the popular will might elect. But while we accord to them this praiseworthy motive, we still think they are jeoparding those things that are infinitely more valuable than the result of a strict enforcement of this principle in this single instance, and in the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish it could possibly prove. They should be willing to accept the less of the two evils. *They should acquiesce in, or submit to, a departure from the principle of popular sovereignty in its most stringent sense, rather than aid in bringing about a renewal of civil strife in Kansas, and increasing the bitterness of the sectional contest between the North and the South.*

We agree with them, that the will of the people is not allowed its legitimate exercise. But for the reasons we have already stated, we do not concur with them in the opinion that Congress ought not to admit Kansas into the Union, because the whole Constitution is not to be submitted to the vote of the people.

The very fact that the Convention concluded to refer one feature of the organic law for popular approval or repudiation, is evidence, we think, that *the members of that body did not consider themselves as acting in a sovereign capacity.* If it would be an infringement of the principle of popular sovereignty to refuse to submit the whole Constitution, is it not proportionately so to refuse to submit all but a single feature of it? And if the institution of Slavery alone is referred to the people, because that was the only point with reference to which, the Convention thought it probable the popular will differed from its own there is an acknowledgment at once that the Convention cut adhered itself sovereign only in so far as it was assured of accurately representing the wishes of the people. And from this, again, it follows that all the sovereignty is, at last, admitted to be in those who are represented, and not with their representatives. Under ordinary circumstances, it might not be improbable that a Convention elected by the people would be assured of accurately representing the wishes of their constituents, upon all material points at least. But it must be remembered that thousands have been added to the number of *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas since the members of the Convention were elected; and they have a right to be heard as well as those who preceded them. Had the Convention submitted the whole Constitution to the people it *would have been far better*—there could have been no complaint in Kansas, in the North or in the South. And as Slavery is the only feature in which the Southern people were at all interested, it is, of course, so far as Slavery in Kansas is concerned, the same to them now as if every clause of the Constitution was referred to the people. The result of the whole affair will be determined at last by the popular will. If there is anything in the received portion of the Constitution, which is dishonorous to the people, *they can easily amend it by calling another Convention after Kansas is admitted as a State.*

We regret, deeply, that some of our Democratic contemporaries of the North are urging a refusal of the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, on account of the ill-judged action of the Convention. They should remember that Slavery is the practical question to be disposed of. And so far as that is concerned, the spirit and letter of the Nebraska act are about to be enforced.

Until we have stronger evidence in support of the charges of his enemies, we shall attribute to Gov. WALKER the same motives which we believe to influence those Northern Democrats who differ from us in this matter.

We are afraid there will be angry discussion in Congress on this question. And it may be that it has yet to reach its most exciting and alarming stage. But we have confidence in the wisdom, firmness and strength of the Administration.

[illegible] WARNER AND SENATOR DOUGLAS.

From the Cincinnati Journal, (Republican.)

It is said that Gov. WALKER had an interview with Senator DOUGLAS while on his way from Kansas to Washington. Previous to that interview, he had not fully made up his mind what course to take in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. His decided course now, and his hostile attitude towards the Administration, are supposed to be the fruits of the pulling of their two heads together.

Senator DOUGLAS has gone on to Washington to assist in carrying out their plans for the annoyance of Mr. BUCHANAN. The Chicago *Journal* says he left there on Wednesday night, "full of wrath and fury at the course of the Administration, and with an openly avowed purpose to oppose the doctrines enunciated by the Washington *Union* to the bitter end."

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The Kansas question excites more attention now than any other. The different positions assumed by the press and politicians are freely canvassed. Where it is said that the President and his Cabinet favor the proceedings of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention in the adoption of the schedule, which created the main point of controversy, the inquiry naturally arises, where or by whom have they published that to be their position?

I have every reason to believe that the President, in his message, *will not support the Convention to the extent it is rumored he will.* Within a short period the facts, so far as they have come to his knowledge, he will do nothing more than express it as his opinion, based upon these facts—not the entire facts—that the question of Slavery, which is taken to be the principal issue amongst the people of Kansas, has been submitted to a vote of the people. Whether the entire Constitution ought to be given to the ratification or rejection of that people may not be touched at all.

Even those who favor the Convention and its action do not for a moment deny that, as a matter of policy, it were best to submit the entire instrument. If that were done, there would then be no room for cavil; the principle of popular sovereignty would be carried out fairly, in spirit as well as in letter.

THE PROSPECT AT WASHINGTON—GOVERNOR WALKER'S POLICY ABOUT KANSAS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

The city is rapidly filling up with the wisdom of the nation, with a strong sprinkling of strangers and outsiders, and the usual forerunners of the opening of a new Congress. As the politicians arrive, the theme of discussion is the Kansas difficulty, and a great difficulty, I fear, it will prove to be, not only to the Administration but to the country.

It is a fact that the Administration and Governor WALKER differ as wide as the poles in sentiment, and a general split-up seems inevitable. The President stands committed to the action of the Constitutional Convention, and will endeavor to secure the acceptance of the Constitution of Kansas by Congress, while Governor WALKER declares emphatically his determined and absolute opposition to the whole proceeding, and will make war upon the Constitution. Any other course, he says, would be a violation of all his pledges to the people of Kansas and involve him in infamy and disgrace. It was suggested to Governor WALKER that he might return to Kansas and induce a full vote on the Constitution "with" or "without Slavery," as the case might be, and afterward have Congress send the instrument back for a fair vote upon its whole merits. He says he had as well preach to the inmates of a lunatic asylum, *as he could not influence a single man to vote for the Constitution even under protest.* As the question is submitted—"Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery"—every person in the Territory who exercises the right of suffrage is forced to vote for the Constitution. This is objected to, and Governor WALKER says will lead to rebellion and civil war if an attempt be made thus to force a Constitution upon Kansas. The people demand the right to approve or disapprove the whole instrument. In this demand, Governor WALKER fully sustains them and pronounces any other course an outrage upon the rights and subversive of all the principles of free government. The President contends that the Slavery clause was the only material issue, and that being fairly presented, he shall support the Constitution as adopted, whether with or without the Slavery clause, and urge its approval by Congress. Will he be sustained in this by the Democracy of the two houses? This is the important inquiry, and one which remains to be solved. Several Northern Democrats declare their readiness to vote for any Constitution presented—that if the Slavery clause be a part of it, the free-sollers, who refuse to vote, are alone responsible. Others again say, that unless they are satisfied the public sentiment of Kansas has been fairly heard, they will vote against the Constitution, whatever may be its provisions. Thus have we a prospect of a general breaking up of party lines, unless some plan can be devised to avoid the difficulty. *Governor Walker suggests that Congress, immediately upon organizing, pass a bill similar in all respects to the Minnesota territorial bill, providing for the organization of a State Government in Kansas.* This would avoid the election fixed for the 21st proximo, and all its threatening consequences. This suggestion of the Governor's *meets with general approval among the Northern Democrats*, nor would I be surprised to see it adopted. The Minnesota bill required the whole Constitution to be submitted to the people. The President and Governor are to have another interview to-day, when it will be determined what recommendation he will make in his message touching the matter.

As the city fills with politicians and members of Congress, the excitement growing out of the anticipated organization of the House of Representatives evidently increases. Colonel OTIS is here and surrounded by a host of friends, who regard his election to the Speakership as beyond a contingency. Major PHELPS, his only competitor, reached here last evening to take a view of the field, and, I believe, before the meeting of caucus, on Saturday evening next, he will retire from the contest. The contest for Clerk is narrowed down to two, Messrs. ALLEN and ROBINSON.

The Doorkeeper will be given to New-York—and, as the programme now stands with that delegation, Mr. BYRON DAYMAN will be the lucky man. Pennsylvania will retain the Sergeant-at-Arms in the person of Col. GLEASANNAN, the present incumbent, while Virginia will probably secure the Postmaster.

The members of Congress are generally taking furnished houses and going to house-keeping, with a view to economy, so exorbitant are the hotel charges here this Winter. A short session is anticipated, and the hotel men think they must make "hay while the sun shines." They may defeat their own purposes.

RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 30.

Among the Democratic members of Congress who have arrived here there is a disposition to treat the Kansas question in a spirit of moderation. They do not recognize any necessity for committing themselves on the question before the Constitution itself shall be brought before them. As the Northern and Southern Democracy have so far acted in concert upon the question, and so far overcame its difficulties, it is not likely that they will split upon it now.

As to the course of the Administration upon the subject, it is to be observed that *it is no longer an executive, but entirely a legislative question.* It goes before Congress for legislation. Congress may or may not adopt the Constitution in the form in which it shall be presented.

It is not necessary, therefore, that the President should, in his message, and in anticipation of the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas or to Congress, either approve or condemn the action of the Convention.

An absurd rumor prevails in the city to-day that Governor WALKER was to be immediately removed. Such an act, on the eve of the organization of the House, would disturb the harmony of the Democratic Party, and delay the choice of a Speaker.

Judge DOUGLAS will be here to-morrow night, as is reported, and many suppose that he, being the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, will determine, by his own opinion, the course of the Democratic Party upon the question which has now arisen upon its practical application. Many of those who were in favor of the submission of the whole Constitution to the people will accept the partial submission, for the sake of relieving Congress and the country from further agitation of the subject.

WESTERN DEMOCRACY AND THE KANSAS ISSUE.

From the Detroit Free Press, (organ of Gen. Cass.)

* * * What mockery is this? The Convention did not submit the Constitution to the people because the Convention knew the people would vote it down! So says the Washington *Union*. What is this *but an utter denial of the right of the people recognized by the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention?* What is this but setting the Convention over and above the people? Who ever before heard the action of a majority called "factious?" If the people of Kansas want the Topeka Constitution, in the name of God are they not entitled to have it, provided they act "through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents?"

If the Washington *Union* is sane, we submit that this is *a deliberate attempt to bring the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty into ridicule and contempt.* We submit that it is a deliberate attempt to disintegrate and destroy the Democratic Party. For, under such an interpretation of the Kansas organic law, *the Democratic Party in the Northern States might as well disband at once; it could never rise.*

The Washington *Union* declared, on the 7th of July last, that a Constitution, formed by the Lecompton Convention, which should not be submitted to the test of a popular vote, "would, no matter what it contained, never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud." We asked that declaration then. We shall soon see how prophetic was the language. We see it already. Gov. WALKER brings the intelligence that the Lecompton Constitution is scouted by the people of Kansas.

There is but one solution of the Kansas question—that is, by leaving it to an census of Kansas, through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of the actual residents, to make a Constitution for themselves. We look to Congress to enact the proper [illegible] *Kansas to do this. It can be done by the passage of a very simple law, in the form of that passed in the last session of Congress, enabling Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.*

We are reminded to know that Gov. WALKER stands to all his pledges. He promised the people of Kansas that, unless the Lecompton Convention should submit their work fairly and fairly to the people, he would oppose the acceptance of that work by Congress, and he will do it. And we, for one, shall hear him cheerfully.

[illegible] OF SECRETARY OF STATE THOS. BRIGHT, THE KANSAS ISSUE.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

[illegible] IN CONGRESS.—The new approach of this important crisis depends a few months from those who are interested in the political action of the great Democratic party.

[illegible]

The probability that Kansas will be admitted into the Union at an early day, [illegible] the opinions of the Democratic party [illegible] elections and to [illegible] Democratic National Convention [illegible]

The issue before Congress will be, shall a State be admitted, the whole Constitution of which has not been submitted to the people for or against Slavery, or shall Kansas be remanded to await a new vote upon the form of fundamental law which is to rule the people?

These questions will influence materially the action of Congress, and it may be that the decisions of the Chair on the report of a Committee may either settle the *status* of Kansas or unchain again the tiger of sectional strife.

We make this allusion to say that we regard the discussion of Congress, as to either the manner or matter of State organization, a dangerous and unwarrantable intervention. The people of a State may delegate whatsoever measure of sovereignty they think proper, either in whole or in part, to a Convention.

We must be allowed to say that, as it was contended by our antagonists that the Convention of Kansas had power to enact and give immediate validity to that status of the new Constitution which excluded the right of suffrage, we do not see why it should not have the power to legalize any or all the provisions of the instrument. But be this as it may, Congress has no more right to inquire whether a Republican Constitution, presented by a State, has been adopted in accordance with certain rules of State organization prescribed by Congress, than we have to catechise a subscriber who pays his subscription, whether he has come honestly by the money which he offers us.

At all events, we hope the *candidates for the office of Speaker of the House of Representatives will define their position upon the right of Kansas to admission into the Union*, if the present herself with a Republican Constitution, "with or without Slavery, as the people (in convention) shall have determined."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Were the Old Police Legally Discharged?—Judge Davies' Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Philip McDermott vs. The Board of Police.—Judge DAVIES rendered the following elaborate opinion in this matter this morning:

Complaint filed by plaintiff—alleging that he is a tax-payer in the City of New-York, the owner of real estate therein, and, as such, is liable to be assessed and compelled to pay taxes for the supported maintenance of the Police of said City. He files his complaint as well on his own behalf as of all others similarly situated.

He alleges that, by law and the action of the Board of Supervisors, the number of policemen for the City and County of New-York is limited to 1,270; that the Board of Police, organized under the act of April 13, 1857, had appointed more than 600 policemen; and that there are now in said City, ready and willing to do their duty as policemen, more than 500 who were policemen at the time of the passage of that act, and who have never been removed in accordance with its provisions.

The plaintiff further alleges that he was duly appointed a policeman on the 16th of January, 1857; that he was doing duty as such at the time of the passage of the act of April 16, 1857; and that in May or June last the said Board of Police attempted to remove him from his office of policeman; that such removal was made without written charges being preferred against him, or any opportunity being given him to be heard in his defence; that on the 9th of October last the said Board of Police adopted a resolution in the words following:

"*Resolved*, That such of the old police force as have not been dismissed from the police in conformity to law, be, and they are hereby declared to be, of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such."

That after the adoption of that resolution, another was adopted by said Board, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed, to hear and report to the Board the claims of members of the discharged police to be restored to duty."

That a Committee was appointed by said Board, in conformity with said resolution; that they had taken testimony and heard the applications of several policemen to be restored to duty, but had not reported them to the Board.

The plaintiff further alleges that notwithstanding the number of policemen in office was greater than the number allowed by law, the said Board of Police were proceeding to appoint additional policemen, thereby creating an illegal charge upon the property of the plaintiff and other tax-payers.

The plaintiff thereupon demanded judgment that he was a member of the Metropolitan Police, and as such entitled to pay, and that it might be declared that the number of Policemen now in office were all that the law allowed to be appointed, and that said Board be restrained from appointing a greater number, or any additional number of Policemen, beyond that authorized by law.

The defendants show by affidavits in opposition, that the Board of Police organized under the act on the 23d of April, 1857; (and it was conceded on the argument that at that time the number of the Police was 1,270;) that a large portion of said Police force did not elect to come in and do duty under that law; that previous to its passage the Police force of the City of New-York was under the direction of and appointed by the Board of Police, consisting of the Mayor of the said City, the Recorder, and City Judge; and that all of said Police force except 251 adhered to that organization, and refused to recognize or do duty under the Board of Defendants.

That the plaintiff, though doing duty under the present organization, had never been legally appointed, the Recorder not being present at the meeting.

That the plaintiff and a large number of the Police in office, on the 23d of April, 1857, were, on the 12th of June last, charged with the willful disobedience of orders, by written charges preferred by a Sergeant of Police, and the said charges, with a notice that the said Board would proceed to hear and determine the same, on the 22d of June following, were made up and addressed to the plaintiff; that on the last-named day evidence was given under oath to the Board of Police that said charges and summons and notifications had been served on the plaintiff; that on the 23d of June, on due proof that the plaintiff had willfully disobeyed the order of the Board of Police, he was adjudged guilty of the charge and dismissed from the service.

That in reference to all the other members of the Police force in office at the time of the passage of the act of April 16, with the exception of 251, they continued to act in hostility to the defendants, and in consequence of their neglect and refusal to do duty as directed by them, said Board had taken proceedings similar to the proceedings aforesaid against the plaintiff, by which they were all declared and adjudged, prior to July 2, 1857, to be removed.

It also appears by affidavits that the present Police force doing duty under the defendants is 901, of which number 251 are of the Police force existing on the 15th of April, 1857, and the residue, 610, new appointments.

It also appears that a copy of the charges preferred against the plaintiff, and notice of trial were served upon him personally two days before the time fixed for his trial.

It also appears that the Board of Police have adopted rules and regulations for their government in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by statute.

They provide for the holding of regular meetings of the Board of Police on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

That all charges preferred against any member of the Police force must be in writing and sworn to or affirmed with the name and residence of the complainant. But that charges may be preferred by either of the Commissioners, General or Deputy Superintendents, or Inspector, simply in writing.

That when charges are filed, it is made the duty of the Chief Clerk to notify the person complained of to call and examine the charges, and the trial thereof

[illegible] have the opportunity [illegible]. Such were the Legislative directions under the act of 1853, and it was contended on the argument that such had been the practice of the Board in executing their duties under that act. And such, it seems to me, was clearly the understanding of the Board of Police when they adopted their rules and regulations. For they have provided that the party complained of shall have written notice to call and examine the charges preferred against him, thereby clearly contemplating that he should have personal knowledge of them. He was to have the opportunity of answering the same by either an admission or denial; and, in the event of a denial, he was to be advised or notified of the time at which trial was to take place at some subsequent meeting of the Board.

It is alleged in the complaint in this cause, and not denied by the affidavits in opposition, except as to the plaintiff, that he and more than five hundred of the police force in office on the 3d of April last, have been removed without any personal notice to them of the charges preferred, or of any personal notice of the time and place where they were to be heard in their defence.

Was such personal notice necessary to constitute a legal and valid removal? It seems to me, from the considerations already suggested, that the Legislature so intended; that the Board of Police so understood their duty, and that the policemen, from the act of the Legislature, the uniform practice under the act of 1853, and the rules and regulations of the Board of Police, so understood it, and had a right so to understand it.

And such is the well-known and long-established rule of law applicable to the point under consideration.

It is competent for the Legislature to prescribe the mode and manner of giving notice, where they require notice as a condition precedent to the doing of an act that notice shall be given. The Legislature has the power to say in a given case that the notice may be given by publication, by leaving it at the place of business or dwelling-house, or last place of abode of the party to be notified. But it is equally well settled that in the absence of any such legislative provision, whenever the Legislature require notice to be given it must be personal notice. The tribunal, court or officer instituting proceedings has no jurisdiction over the person proceeded against, unless duly notified according to law. The proceedings, in the absence of such notice, are all *coram non judice*.

That in the absence of any legislative provision for substituted service, personal service of notice is in all cases required, is expressly held by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Rathbun vs. Acker, 18 Barb. Rep. 393. In that case an ordinance was passed by the trustees of a village requiring among other things a man by the name of Hewes, who lived in an adjoining town, to pave and grade and lay a sidewalk in front of three lots owned by him in the village. The ordinance was published in the village newspapers for three months. In five days after its passage, notice was sent to Hewes through the Post-Office, which he received two days after, stating that an ordinance had been passed, and that he would see it by reference to the newspaper, and that he was thereby required to flag, &c., in front of his three lots in ninety days from that date. The Court says "Was this notice served in contemplation of the statute, and if so, was it sufficient? The statute is, if the owner neglects or refuses to construct the sidewalk for ninety days after notice thereof to be served on such owner, or his or her agent, &c. The service here intended is personal service. When a statute requires service on a person, it means personal service, unless some other service is specified or authorized. There was no personal service in this case on Hewes or his agent. I also think the notice was insufficient, but it is not necessary to consider this." A case where this question seemed to have been carefully considered arose in North Carolina, under the act prohibiting free negroes residing in that State. It is the case of the State vs. Samuel Jacobs, a free negro, and will be found in 2 Jones, Law Reports, at page 52. The 65th section of the 111th chapter of the Rev. Statutes of that State declares that "it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to migrate into this State, and if he or she shall do so contrary to the provisions of this act, and being thereof informed, shall not within twenty days thereafter remove out of this State, he or she being thereof convicted, &c., shall be liable to a penalty of [illegible]."

The County Court of Richmond, at January term, 1851, made an order that the sheriff of said county serve a written notice at the respective dwelling-houses of Samuel Jacobs (and thirteen other persons), informing said persons that representations had been made to the Court that they were colored persons, and had come into that State contrary to law, and that unless they left the State within twenty days from the date of the notice, they would be prosecuted according to the act of the Assembly. At the next term of the Court in April, 1851, the Sheriff returned on the order that he had executed the law, by leaving a copy thereof at the dwelling-houses of the persons named. The County Court held the service sufficient, but on appeal to the Supreme Court they reversed the judgment, and in giving their opinion say: "We think it is clear that the Legislature intended that the *information* which is directed should be given to an immigrant negro, should be communicated to him personally in words or by writing. The act is a highly penal one, and must therefore be construed strictly. The proper meaning of the verb to inform, in this connection, is to make known to by word or writing. That this information was intended to be made to the party in person is evident from the fact that so short a time as twenty days only was allowed for acting upon it. The time is short, very short, even if, upon receiving personal notice, he has the whole of it for the purpose of making his preparations for removal. The leaving the notice at his house presupposes that he is not there to receive it in person. He may be absent from home, industriously engaged at work for some employer, or he may be on a journey on some lawful errand to a distant part of the same or to an adjoining county, and may not return until the greater part, if not the whole of the twenty days has expired. Would it be just that he should suffer so heavy a penalty for not having known or acted upon a notice which had been left at his house twenty days before? *It cannot be so*."

These considerations apply with great force and propriety to the question now under consideration. These policemen, many of them, had held office ever since the organization of the police force in this City; performed laborious, arduous, difficult and dangerous duties for a series of years without fault or accusation; and the Legislature, which changed the governing head of this force, declare that they shall not be removed, unless in the manner pointed out by the act and the rules and regulations of the Board. Had they not a right to presume that they would not be removed without personal notice to them? It is not denied that such personal notice was given only in a few instances; and the necessity of its being given in all cannot be better enforced than by the reasoning of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case above cited.

A similar principle was recognized in the case of Graham vs. Sackett, (6 B., Mon. Rep., 146.) The County Court of one of the counties in Kentucky removed a jailor without notice to him. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and they reversed the judgment and action of the inferior Court, and held that it was a fundamental principle recognized in all civilized countries that no man could be proceeded against without notice, and that *personal*, unless a different mode of service was prescribed. At page 161 the Court says:

"It has never been doubted that it (the power of removal) was a judicial power, and although no statute has prescribed the mode of proceeding in which the power is to be exercised, this Court, in obedience to the great principle pervading every enlightened system of jurisprudence, which prescribes that the individual whose rights are to be affected by a judicial act involving the ascertainment of facts against him, shall have an opportunity of defence, has uniformly required regular charges and specifications pointing out the supposed breaches of good behavior, and has been careful that the accused should have *full opportunity of making defence*."

At page 166 the Court says:

"That whatever informality may, in the absence of special regulation, be allowable in the mode of its exercise, no order or judgment can be valid, unless the record shows that [illegible] of the jailor has had an opportunity of being heard in his defence, and that the Court has adjudged him guilty of neglect or breach of duty."

It seems to me, therefore, undeniable and beyond all controversy that no members of the Police force, doing duty as such, and by the act made members of the Metropolitan Police, have been legally removed from office unless the charges have been made under oath, when not preferred by a Commissioner, General or Deputy Superintendent, or an Inspector, stating the nature and evidence of the complainant, and unless the party complained of has been personally notified of the charges preferred, and if he made denial of them, had personal notice of the time and place of trial.

After the most careful consideration which I have been able to give to this case, I have a clear conviction that these conclusions are sound and sustained by principle and authority.

But it was argued before me with great earnestness and ability by the counsel for the Board of Police, that the plaintiff and the others who have been removed, never were members of the Metropolitan Police, had never submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Board of Police, and that consequently they have none of the rights or privileges of a policeman.

The answer to this argument seems to be conclusive that the Legislature who had the power, declared that they were members of the Metropolitan Police, and should do duty therein as such, and should only be removed therefrom in the manner already alluded to and discussed. Another answer is, the Board of Police has recognized them as such by issuing orders to them, entertaining charges against them, and proceeding to their trial and removal.

That they were subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Board of Police, I have no doubt. That they were bound to obey all the lawful orders of the Board is equally beyond question, and if they did not [illegible] it was in the power of the [illegible] to prefer charges against the delinquents and proceed to their trial and removal if found guilty. With their discretion and [illegible] neither this Court nor any other has any right of [illegible] with, control, revise or reverse. The law [illegible] the Board, for cause, [illegible] in accordance with law, their [illegible] are final and conclusive. But [illegible] the conclusion that those persons who have been thus removed, never became members of the new police, did not the resolution of Oct. 6 confer upon them the office? I see no provision of the statute as to the manner of the appointment, or any restriction upon the Board prohibiting them from appointing a large number at a time by resolution.

That resolution, as we have seen, declares that such of the police force as have not been dismissed from the police in conformity to law, be and they are hereby declared to be of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such.

It is apparent from the action of the Board that they supposed that *some* of the old police force had been dismissed not in conformity to law, and all such they declared should be policemen. They proceeded to appoint a Committee to take testimony and ascertain particularly who had been thus dismissed, and to report their names to the Board. It is in proof before me that this Committee are now engaged in the discharge of their duties, and I cannot but assume that all who have not been regularly removed will, under this resolution, be recognized as policemen and put on duty as such.

The resolution means this, as I read it. It was said on the argument that such was not the intention of the Board in adopting it. I am bound to regard it as meaning what it says; and if the position is sound, which I do not concur in, that these men were not policemen by right of the act, then it may be argued with great force, they were made such by the passage of this resolution. In the view I have taken of this case it is not necessary to decide that point. But is it not a condonation or waiver by the Board, of any neglect or violation of duty by these men, of which I was supposed they had been guilty? The Board has the power to say whether they will proceed to try and remove these men, or will forgive the offense and place them on duty. It seems to me that they have said this by the adoption of this resolution, if I correctly understand its purport and meaning, and that the persons therein referred to were acquitted by the Board of any previous offense, if any had been committed. I am at a loss to give any other meaning or effect to this action of the Board.

If I am correct, therefore, in either of the positions, that the policemen removed, upon whom personal notice was not served, and against whom charges were not preferred under oath, were not removed, and still continue policemen; or, if they never were *policemen under the act until appointed, and if they were appointed* by the action of the Board on the 6th of October, *it follows* that the full number authorized by law and the action of the Board of Supervisors are now in office, and that the Board of Police cannot *legally appoint any more, beyond the number thus authorized*.

The plaintiff prays for an injunction restraining such appointments, which he says are threatened, on the ground that, as a tax-payer, he will be charged with a portion of the moneys to be raised to pay the salaries of the persons so appointed.

If the number authorized by law is now in office, additional appointments beyond that number would be simply void, and confer no right or title to the office upon the appointee, or any claim for salary or compensation for services rendered in pursuance of such appointment.

The plaintiff cannot, therefore, upon his own showing, by any possibility be damnified, and his claim for an injunction to restrain an act which can do him no injury, is untenable.

The motion for an injunction is therefore denied.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Leland vs. *Davis*.—Motion granted with costs.

In re petition of Sarah Reich.—Report confirmed.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINING THE CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASYLUM.

It will be remembered that some time since the Common Council voted to convey to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum a large tract of land fronting Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-first-street, at the nominal value of $1 rent per annum. Yesterday Joseph Blunt, Esq., applied for an injunction restraining them from making such a conveyance, and the Asylum from receiving it.

His Honor declined granting the injunction, but gave an order to show cause why it should not be granted.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Strong.

Noah Waterbury vs. *Sinclair and wife, impleaded, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs on demurrer to complaint, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer, and answer in 20 days on payment of costs.

Before Judge Birdsey.

John Legard vs. *Jacob Gamer and others*.—Order dismissing complaint satisfied, neither party to have costs of motion.

Ellen Combs vs. *John McGuire*.—The action of County Judge quashing inquisition, reversed with $10 costs. The issue gained by the traverse of the inquisition must be brought to trial at the Circuit of this Court. For this purpose it may be placed at the foot of the calendar of the November Circuit in King's County, which now stands adjourned to December 7, and may be brought to trial without further notice whenever reached in its order.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Bennett vs. *Drew et al.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Draper vs. *Henningsen*.—Motion denied, with $5 costs.

Richardson vs. *Jobson*.—Motion for injunction denied, and temporary order discharged, with $5 costs.

EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The examination of applicants for admission to the bar will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the General Term Room. Gentlemen will file their applications with the Clerk before that time.

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
FRED. S. TALLMAGE, Jr., } Examiners.
JOHN E. PARSONS,

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Dec. 2.

Before Judge Culver.

Catherine Murray vs. *Christopher Murray*.—This was an application for limited divorce on the ground of brutal treatment. The motion was not opposed, and the Court directed that the sum of $30 should be paid to plaintiff to enable her to prosecute the action, and the sum of $3 per week for temporary alimony.

GENERAL TERM CALENDAR (BROOKLYN)—THIS DAY.—Nos. 38, 42, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 3.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Governor Tiemann renders his Resignation—Twenty Penitentiary Prisoners Discharged just before Election.

The Board of Governors met on Wednesday, the President, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., in the Chair.

Upon the reading of the minutes, Governors Tiemann, Townsend and W. C. Pinckney being present, Governor Oliver asked whether it would not be better to adjourn, inasmuch as the members did not seem inclined to take their seats at the table. He was delighted to think that a Mayor had been selected from their own body. And that the people evidently were incredulous of any gross mismanagement in the Almshouse Department.

The President requested the presence of Governor Bosno and Governor Smith. They entered and took their seats, whereupon the Secretary proceeded to read some requisitions.

A debate arose as to the appointment of three additional keepers at the Workhouse. Governors Smith and Oliver and J. L. Pinckney argued the matter, and occasional remarks fell from each of them of a political character. Referred to Committee to report.

A bill for paint came up. Governor Tiemann examined it, handed it to Governor J. L. Pinckney, and asked him if he thought it reasonable. The latter gentleman said he thought it was. The amount was only $30. Governor Tiemann observed he thought it too much, and would not vote for its payment. Referred to the Committee on Supplies to report. Another bill from the same parties was presented. Governor Smith said he had countersigned the bill, under the idea that the amount being small, retail prices had been charged.

Some other tradesmen's bills were presented, for various repairs at Centre-street prison and other places. Similarly referred.

The report of the Committee on the Penitentiary was presented, with a resolution that $374 40 be appropriated for work to be done there. Adopted.

Governor Townsend moved that the report of Dr. Sanger on Syphilis be referred to a Committee, that authority be taken to subscribe for 2,000 copies, and that the matter be made a special order for that day fortnight.

Governor J. L. Pinckney wished to separate the clauses of the resolution. So amended, it was carried. Laid on the table for two weeks.

Governor Anderson, in the course of some observations upon a motion of Governor W. L. Pinckney, involving the right of Governors to discharge persons from the Workhouse and Penitentiary, remarked upon the fact that abuses had occurred, that between dark and light in the evening of Monday, *no fewer than twenty persons had been discharged from the City Prison, immediately before the election*, and, by inference, for electioneering purposes.

Governor Tiemann said the Governors had a right to discharge under the hands of two of them; he understood that quite a number had been discharged on Monday afternoon. Legal authorities had decided that it was wrong to discharge others than those from the Work-house.

Governor Townsend said that as counsel were [illegible] it would be better if a full Board were present.

Governor J. L. Pinckney said that the opinions of Counsel to the Corporation were ambiguous. He, the speaker, thought it was in the power of the Board to discharge at discretion parties committed as vagrants.

Governor Oliver said the object of any investigation would be to show corrupt motives. If such could be proved, then any motion from Governor W. L. Pinckney to that effect would be proper.

Governor W. L. Pinckney said he had brought up such a resolution at the request of the Warden of the City Prison.

Governor Tiemann, as an amendment, moved that the names of the parties be given, and by whom the discharges were ordered.

Governor Smith thought as this was the day after election the matter had better lie on the table until next week. He had no doubt the liberated parties were all good for Fernando, every soul of them. On vote there were five in the affirmative, four in the negative. Laid over.

GOVERNOR TIEMANN'S RESIGNATION.

Governor Tiemann rose and said that he felt it his duty now to resign his position at that Board. He *stated that it was necessary to give the whole of his* time to the duties which, by the decision of yesterday, devolved upon him. He proceeded to offer several suggestions as to the lawn and nursery in which he had taken much interest. The *heating of the Lunatic Asylum by steam* was working in a satisfactory manner. The Almshouse was working well, and so was the Penitentiary. The building of a female Penitentiary had his warmest wishes. He had wished to see the Hospital of the Penitentiary and the Penitentiary separated. Many respectable females, compelled to apply to the Penitentiary Hospital had been branded as having applied to the Penitentiary. He thanked the Board in very emphatic terms for the uniform kindness with which he had been treated.

Governor Townsend hoped that Governor Tiemann would stay with them until the last moment.

Governor Tiemann said he came among them under the influence of some prejudice. That, however, had died away. He should leave them with good feeling and regret.

Governor Smith exceedingly regretted that it would be necessary to forego the assistance of Governor Tiemann at that Board. He would be glad if they could elect a substitute who would manifest the same practical good sense he had ever manifested while among them. ("Good"—from Governor Oliver.) Nothing was of more value than the presence of a practical man, and when they could obtain another gentleman of nearly the same stamp, their loss would be less felt.

Governor Oliver would defer to the 24th, when he should have something to say.

It was then decided that nothing should be done in the matter of accepting such resignation until the 24th inst.

A bill for medical attendance at Jefferson Market, was then brought up. Governors Townsend and J. L. Pinckney protested against the payment of such accounts, inasmuch as proper medical officers had been appointed by the Police at every Station-house. Governor Smith was of the same opinion. It was a growing evil.

Governor Anderson said Mr. Duke had been deputed to call on the Mayor and inquire how such matters were to be managed in emergency. The next Mayor might take action in the matter.

Gov. J. L. Pinckney said the next Mayor would have enough to do. The Board ordered the bill to be paid.

After the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, *and* Weekly Times, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1857.

Yards.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Total for week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2100	2357	17	203	3400	3051
Browning's, Sixth-street		75	10	11	2270	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.		267	63	17	3287	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street		116	64	60		
Sales reported at Bergen		400				
Total for week	2100	3195	154	269	8700	3051
Last week	1748	2600	125	278	12582	1033

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ... 3,540

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	269				298
Hudson River Railroad	517				1466
Hudson River Boats	688			790	1287
Harlem Railroad	782	17	231	1636	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.					
On Foot	100				

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	979	Horses	—
Sheep	1,340	Lambs	—
Hogs	11,312	Calves	83

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	136	Missouri	—
New-York	1515	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	111	Texas	—
Kentucky	383	Connecticut	46
Indiana	70	Michigan	35
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	70
Iowa	18	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9¾c.@10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 8c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 8½c.	9c. @ 9¼c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Thanksgiving Day on Thursday last, and the election yesterday, both told upon the briskness at least of to-day's market. On the former day people went in to the abundant supply of poultry as if intent upon making up for a retrenchment of luxuries during the panic weeks, and they have scarcely done picking the bones yet, so that the butchers have had little occasion to open their meat stalls, and of course they were not in want of large fresh supplies of cattle to-day. Most City people were "out" half of last night, if not the whole of it, waiting the election returns or talking them over, and a more sleepy looking company we have seldom seen at Forty-fourth-street than were there this morning, and when there was a little waking up in the market towards mid-day, the qualifications of the mayors elect and defunct were more discussed than the quality of the bullocks in the yards.... Few sales were made yesterday, and there were full 2,000 cattle offered this morning at Allerton's, which was about 500 more than was really needed for the present demand.... There were probably more owners contributing cattle to-day than at any single market for years past. The table below gives the names of those having about 20 or more, but taking in the smaller lots we counted the names of *one hundred and eleven* persons who brought or sent cattle to the Washington Yards alone.... Three-fourths of all the animals are credited to New-York State, the increase in railroad freights and the poor markets for several weeks having greatly diminished the usual number coming from the West. The abundance of late grass and of corn, almost unsalable at any price, accounts in a great measure for the falling off in Western receipts. This is precisely as it should be. No better use could be made of this surplus produce than to condense it into beef. Twelve pounds of Corn worth in the home market, less than 6 cents, will make more than a pound of *beef*, and that will always bring more than 6 cents here, and cost far less for transportation than 12 pounds of corn. We can well dispense with a little beef now, or pay higher rates for a limited home supply, if plenty of good fat cattle are in preparation for Winter and Spring. The sales opened dull and continued so through most of the day, leaving off with some 200 or 300 in the Yards unsold, notwithstanding the temptation to buyers of very low closing prices. The average prices of the day were fully ½c. below last week, and the closing rates perhaps 1c. lower.... There is a large supply of poultry, wild fowl, venison, and of dressed beef, mutton and pork in the down-town Washington Market.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
20	N.Y.	J. B. & T. B. Rider	George Ayrault.
114	Ky.	B. F. Van Mater	T. Wheeler.
42	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	Teed & Bloomer.
70	N.Y.	Vail & Carey	Owners.
20	N.Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
[illegible]	O.	J. Beers	Owner.
[illegible]	N.Y.	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
54	Ky.	B. F. Van Mater	B. Bartram.
[illegible]	Ky.	[illegible]	R. Smith.
[illegible]	N.Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
22	N.Y.	Farmers	Mead & Holcomb.
[illegible]	N.Y.	J. Van Alstyne	Allerton & Myers.
30	N.Y.	Farmers	W. H. Belden.
[illegible]	N.Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
87	N.Y.	Tallman & Co.	George Ayrault.
[illegible]	N.Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
[illegible]	N.Y.	Farmers	J. C. Hoag.
64	Ky.	E. Robinson	Budlong & Eastman.
[illegible]	N.Y.	Budlong	Budlong & Eastman.
100	Ky.	Elbert & Bro.	Westheimer & Bro.
50	N.Y.	M. Phillips	Owner.
[illegible]	Ky.	S. B. Utterback	Valentine & Martin.
17	N.Y.	J. Lasher	Owner.
21	Ohio	H. B. Taber	Owner.
20	N.Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
[illegible]	N.Y.	McLoskin	Owner.
[illegible]	N.Y.	Collins & Co.	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	Mich.	[illegible]	George Ayrault.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	George Ayrault.
20	N.Y.	George W. Vail	Owner.
[illegible]	N.Y.	Niver & Co.	Owner.
32	N.Y.	D. G. Culver	Owner.
33	N.Y.	C. W. Stillman	R. Murray.
111	Ill.	A. Halleck	Mead & Holcomb.
67	N.Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
27	N.Y.	T. Drew	Owner.
27	N.Y.	E. Sheldon	Owner.
24	N.Y.	E. Sherman	Owner.
22	N.Y.	E. W. Bienmead	M. Dalton.

And many small lots, ranging from a single pair to 19 head.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

Elbert & Brother forward 100 fine Kentucky Steers, averaging about 700 lbs. net. Westheimer & Brother were getting 9c.@10c. for them. They were of very even grades and nice cattle for the butchers to handle.

M. Phillips was selling 50 cattle on his own account from Genesee County, New-York, varying in weight from 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net. They were running out at 9c.@10c., being of fair to good quality.

E. Robinson forwarded 64 rough cattle from Kentucky, which Budlong & Eastman were selling at about 8½c. They were a hard lot, rated at 650 lbs. net.

Mead & Holcomb sold 22 of their own Westchester County, N. Y., cattle at 8½c.@10c. They were of medium quality, weighing by estimate 600 lbs. to 850 lbs. net.

J. B. & T. B. Rider had 20 light cattle from Columbia County, N. Y. They were pretty fair steers rated at 500 lbs., net and bringing 8c.@10c. G. Ayrault, salesman.

B. F. Van Mater contributed 114 common Kentucky Steers, estimated 625 lbs. net. T. Wheeler was at work upon 60 of them, and B. Bartram the balance. They were bringing from $40 to $50 each, or not far from 8c. ℔ lb. One lot of 21 sold for $46 each.

S. B. Richardson had 42 fairish Kentucky cattle, mostly of Durham grades. Teed & Bloomer were getting 8½c.@9½c. for them, rating at 700 lbs. net.

Vail & Carey were selling on their own account 70 Dutchess County Cattle of various weights and degrees of goodness, at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Among them were 44 head of very fine Steers. Thirty-four sold by weight at 10½c. They were fat and thick, weighing about 900 lbs. net. Some that cost 5c. live weight in the county were not bringing over 9c. net to-day. Of course the profit on this was on the wrong side of the account.

W. Sherman was selling 20 of his own Dutchess County Cattle, ranging from common to good in quality, and from 500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. net in weight. A few of them went as low as 7c., while the most of them brought 9c.@10c.

S. Smith sold several lots here and at Bergen, one of which was 54 very poor, light Indiana Steers for Jas. Watson. They brought $33, or 7c.@8c. ℔ lb.

C. G. Teed sold 25 Westchester County Cattle, some of which were very good. Col. Davis took at nearly 11c., and C. Gwyer one pair at 10c. The balance brought 9c.@10c.

J. C. Hoag was selling 60 Dutchess County Cattle for no less than 10 different owners at 8c.@10c. They were of divers qualities, though most of them ranked fair.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides*. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is little more inquiry after fresh Cows, and the markets are barely supplied. Prices are gradually advancing.

Allerton reports receipts of 17 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extras.

Browning reports receipts of 10 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The market is not as well supplied, and sales are readily made at higher figures.

Chamberlin reports 14 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'Brien reports 64 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. Prices are slightly improving, and the market is generally better. Nearly all have been sold.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The diminished demand for Veal is just met by the supply. Good Calves sell tolerably brisk, while "bobs" are dull at a discount.

Allerton reports receipts of 221 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. There is an ample supply, with a light demand.

Browning reports receipts of 11 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. Market as last week.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 32 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

O'Brien reports 60 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. The market is just supplied and sales are tolerably brisk.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The Live Stock Markets are at present very much depressed in consequence of the large numbers of dead Sheep brought in by the barges and other conveyances and sold at much less prices than live Sheep are held at, especially if the weather is not favorable to the keeping of mutton. During the past few days of warmth and rain, carcasses have been sold at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., which, of course, draws from the live markets.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb., dressed weight, for Sheep, and 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Stock is sufficiently large, with very slow sales, at reduced prices. We noticed one lot of Lambs, for which $3 75 ℔ head was refused last Summer, now offered at $2 75 each.

Browning reports receipts of 2,270 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c., ℔ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@10c. Few sales have been made since last Wednesday's, and of the very light receipts quite enough are in the pens for to-day's sales. They are about 25c. ℔ head lower than last week, ranging generally at $2@$4 50 ℔ head, although a few extra ones bring much more. Among a lot fed by D. Bundy, of Otsego County, N. Y., were 3 very fine, large and fat sheep, which sold to J. Donavan at $15 each. The late City election has been the all-absorbing business at this market for several days past.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 1,880 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ℔ head.

McGraw & Reed report sales of

90 Sheep at	$188 75	18 Lambs at	$35 00
72 Sheep	222 27	67 Lambs	162 00
13 Sheep	33 50	40 Lambs	120 38
40 Sheep	150 50	36 Lambs	117 13
3 Sheep	45 00		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals have been very heavy of late and the warm wet weather has been against packing operations. The market is consequently over-supplied and a decline in price of 1c. the result, in some.

Allerton reports receipts of 30,061 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about [illegible]. [illegible] of Wm. Tappenden consisting of 300 corn hogs weighing 240 lbs., have received an offer of 5½c. only. The stock is heavy and the market depressed.

C. W. Tappenden, commission merchant, Nos. 8 and 9 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	6¾@6¾	6¾@7
Light	5¾@6½	—
Distillery	5	5¾@6¼

No stocks offered.

Markets heavily supplied, and large quantities arriving daily. A great many at the droveyards remain unsold. The demand is very light, in consequence of wet and warm weather. Prices are on the decline.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 2, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There is a slight falling off in the supply of many vegetables, now that farmers have put them in their Winter quarters. The warm weather and rain of the past few days have diminished the prospect of a speedy close of the canals and even liberated many cargoes of produce temporarily hemmed in by ice.

Potatoes continue to arrive from the upper counties, and three vessel loads of Nova Scotias are now unloading. They vary little or none in price from last week. Dealers are laying in a good supply against the close of navigation, and the distant supply is cut off. Sweet varieties are being stored in Delaware and New-Jersey for Winter and Spring market.

Cranberries have advanced during the past week. The previous large supply and low prices tended to keep back the supply.

[illegible] of the [illegible] just received from Virginia, brought $3 ℔ bushel.

Apples are in good supply, and the present warm weather is against the good keeping of those stored away. They are bought from the boats at about $2, for lots as they run. Most of those arriving are in very good order.

Butter is quiet and a good supply is being laid in. The trade is very dull.

Eggs are plentiful, a large portion of them being limed.

Poultry and wild fowl are abundant and dull of sale during the present unfavorable weather. We hear of several lots of red-head and canvas-back ducks selling at 88c.@90c. for the former, and $1@$1 50 ℔ pair for the latter. Venison is in good supply, and Bears have made their appearance.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 37
Potatoes—West'n N.Y., Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl	—	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	85	@	90
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	—
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Beets—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips—℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—Common, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	2 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	70	@	80
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	—	@	3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ℔ bbl	—	@	3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ lb	7½	@	8
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ lb	8½	@	9
Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb	10	@	—
Quinces—Prime, ℔ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Quinces—Common, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl	75	@	—
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	63	@	75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	6 00	@	10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz	50	@	87
Cauliflower—Common, ℔ doz	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Sea Kale—℔ dozen	31	@	38
Leeks—℔ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Celery—℔ doz	75	@	1 00
Garlic—℔ 100	3 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	22	@	25
Butter—State, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	12	@	18
Lard—In bbls	10	@	10½
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12
Cheese—℔ lb	6	@	8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz	19	@	19½
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	16½	@	17
Fowls—℔ pair	50	@	75
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Chickens—℔ lb	10	@	12
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks—℔ lb	12	@	14
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair	1 75	@	2 25
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—Brant, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Teal, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Dippers, ℔ pair	25	@	31
Turkeys—℔ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys—Each	50	@	1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@	1 50
Guinea Fowls—℔ pair	50	@	63
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz	75	@	88
Woodcocks—℔ doz	3 00	@	4 00
Partridge—℔ pair	63	@	75
Grouse—℔ pair	—	@	1 50
Quails—each	12	@	15
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@	15
Hares—Each	11	@	15
Squirrels—Each	—	@	4
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb	—	@	14
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb	10	@	12
Bear Meat—Carcass, ℔ lb	20	@	25

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday: 15,665 bbls. Flour; 19,208 bushels and 90 bags Wheat; 9,000 bushels and 923 bags Oats; 200 bags Barley; 978 pkgs. Provisions, and 340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Quiet and languid. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,320 bbls., including 835 bbls. Pearls, and 491 bbls. Pots.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 28c.@29c., cash, ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boot and Shoe trade, both here and in Boston, is quite dull. The demand from Southern and Western buyers is tame, but for goods adapted to the California market an increasing inquiry prevails. The Boston *Shipping List* reports "a number of buyers in market purchasing on speculation, and unless the present disposition to ship is somewhat checked, the San Francisco market will again be completely overstocked with goods. The *Vitula*, since our last, had 3,153 cases, the largest shipment in any one vessel for a long time; the bark *Almatia*, Nov. 2, had 880 cases; and from New-York, we learn from good authority that the shipments will exceed 4,000 cases, including some not on manifest, making the shipments from Boston and New-York for the month, about 8,000 cases, while the consumption, it is estimated, is about 4,500 cases per month."

CANDLES—Are generally quiet at old quotations. Patent Sperm, 52c.; plain Sperm, 42c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c.; Adamantine, 20c.@22c. ℔ lb.

COAL—The market is inactive, and buyers have any existing advantage. Liverpool Cannel, $10@$10 25; Liverpool Orrel, $7 75@$8 ℔ chaldron; and Anthracite, at $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio was in better request to-day, and the reported sales embraced, privately, 400 bags at 9c.@10½c.; and, by auction, 2,020 bags at 8½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., averaging $9 22 ℔ 100 lbs., 4 months credit. Other kinds were quiet and languid. We quote, Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 12c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c.

COPPER—Is inactive at unchanged quotations.

COTTON—Is very moderately inquired for, yet the leading holders firmly adhere to their former asking prices. Our available supply has been reduced to about 2,400 bales, against 56,400 bales same time last year. We quote the grades now in market, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. and Texas.
Middling, ℔ lb	11½	11½	11½	12
Middling Fair	12½	12½	12½	—
Fair	13	13½	—	—

DYEWOODS—St. Domingo Logwood is in request, and is now generally held at $12 cash, ℔ ton. Other kinds are dull,—parties disagreeing about prices.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Dec. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Logwood, St. Domingo, tons	364	1704
Logwood, Jamaica	237	217
Logwood, Tabasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logwood, Laguna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logwood, Honduras	[illegible]	18
Logwood, Sisal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fustic, Tabasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fustic, Savanilla	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fustic, Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fustic, Cuba	146	[illegible]
Fustic, Tampico	[illegible]	51
Lima Wood	[illegible]	316
Sapan Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camwood	—	48
Barwood	360	400

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible] is sparingly sought after, chiefly by [illegible]. Sales 7,250 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]

Low to very choice Extra [illegible]. Canadian appears dull and lower. [illegible] Flour continues plenty and heavy. [illegible] fine to superfine ℔ bbl Corn Meal is steady, at [illegible] for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited request, and quotations are somewhat nominal.

FRUIT—The inquiry is improving, and prices are generally firm,—including Raisins at [illegible] for Layer, and [illegible] for Bunch, ℔ whole box; smaller pkgs. at proportionate rates; Sardines at [illegible]@45c. ℔ box. Shelled Almonds at [illegible]; Lemon Citron at 17½c.@18c.; Currants at [illegible]; Pecan Nuts at 15c.; Filberts at 8c.; and West India Tamarinds at 5c.

FURS—Van Wyck, Townsend & Warren held to-day, an auction sale of Buffalo Robes, which passed off with very little spirit,—only a portion of the offering having been sold at very low prices,—including No. 1, seasonable robes, at [illegible]; [illegible] imperfect, $4 12½; do. 1, imperfect, [illegible]; $3; do. 1, soiled, brought $4 75; do. 2, [illegible]; whole, at $6 75; do. 2, whole, $5 12½; [illegible] $7 12½.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather sparingly offered and purchased—parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 10,000 bushels, including prime white Western at $1 40; red do., club, at $1; ordinary to good white Southern at $1 20@$1 40, good to prime [illegible] $1 20@$1 25; and damaged Southern at [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales [illegible] bushels at 60c.@62c. for old yellow Southern; [illegible] 65c. for mixed Southern; 75c.@78c. for new yellow Southern; and 70c.@75c. for new yellow Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; sales [illegible] bushels Northern at 70c., delivered, ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and somewhat nominal, [illegible] ℔ bushel. Barley Malt, 80c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in slack request and are down to 40c.@43c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 37c.@41c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales North River at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet and prices are entirely nominal. Stock, here, Dec. 1, 472 tons and 11,872 bales foreign, with 1,100 bales American, in 1857, against [illegible] tons and 9,975 bales foreign, with 120 bales American, in 1856.

HIDES—Are rather sparingly offered and purchased at about previous quotations. Stock in first hands, 273,305, against 11,604 same time in 1856, and [illegible] same time in 1855.

Total Imports into New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.

1857	1,532,000	1856	[illegible]
1856	1,542,000	1855	[illegible]
1855	1,482,000	1854	[illegible]

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crop of 1857, 6c.@8c.; 1856, 3½c.@5½c.; 1855, [illegible], cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported, at $26, cash, and $27@$28 [illegible], usual credit, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is moderately inquired for, at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5 50@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, [illegible], and Pipe and Sheet at 6c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 [illegible] M, cash, ℔ [illegible].

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common, and [illegible] for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand appears quite limited, and prices tend downwards. Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba, at 17c.@20c.; New-Orleans, [illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; Common Wrought, [illegible] ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and languid, at $3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in limited demand, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls. in lots, at 43c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unchanged. Rosin is dull and heavy, at $1 [illegible] ℔ 310 lbs.; $2 [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for white and pale ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—The market for crude is dull, and [illegible] at 60c.@65c. for Whale, and $1 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. A very limited business has been transacted in [illegible] Whale and Sperm, as well as in Palm, and others at about former rates. Linseed is somewhat [illegible] but at reduced prices; chiefly at [illegible] ℔ gallon. Lard oil is dull and heavy at from [illegible] 10, according to quality, ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Nov. 30, for the week.—The market has been very quiet since our last, and the only transaction is a sale of about 70 bbls. Sperm at $1 ℔ gal., at which price holders are firm.—Whalemen's Ship List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and prices have again declined. Sales, 475 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] $16 for Mess, and $13 [illegible] for Prime, ℔ bbl., our lowest quotations being for [illegible]. Pork, Cut Meats are quiet and [illegible] at [illegible] 10½c. for new pickled Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders ℔ lb. Western Smoked Hams [illegible] 11½c. ℔ lb. Lard appears heavy and declining. The transactions since our last embrace [illegible] to prime, at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 75, for extra do.; $[illegible] $10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates, 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 16c.@25c. for common to very good State, and [illegible] for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is plenty and saleable, at 5c.@8½c., for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—A limited business only was reported at $3 [illegible] @$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, Dec. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Coffee, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses, hhds	3,100	[illegible]
Molasses, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugars, hhds	1,387	[illegible]
Sugars, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugars, boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock of Rice in New-York, Dec. 1.

[illegible]

Total	2,841	2,700	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALT—Is inactive at about former quotations.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, during the week ending Dec. 1, sales were made of 400 bags at [illegible], and 550 bags at 6c. ℔ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—The demand is moderate, and sales have been made of 60 bbls. new-crop Jersey Clover at 9c., cash, ℔ lb.; and 500 bags American Rough flax at $1 25, cash, ℔ bushel. Timothy is quoted at $2 for Vermont and Canada, and $2 50 for Illinois. Linseed ℔ bushel, with a light supply available. In Boston, during the week ending Dec. 1, sales were effected of 15,000 bags Calcutta at $1 35 ℔ bushel, cash and part time, interest added; [illegible] bags at $1 [illegible], cash. In Canary Seed the transactions comprise [illegible] bbls. in New-York, at $3, 4 months credit, and [illegible] bbls. in Boston, at $3 25, cash, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Quiet and nominal.

SPELTER—Plates, 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Inactive at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, and we have heard of sales of 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5¼c.@6¼c., with 440 boxes Havana, in bond for export, at 4¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime at [illegible], cash, ℔ lb.

TEAS—The market is rather quiet, but prices are sustained. A public sale occurred to-day; it was characterized by much spirit, and resulted very satisfactorily. The Hysons brought [illegible]; Young Hysons, 17c.@40½c.; Twankay, [illegible]; Gunpowder, 28c.@40c.; Imperial, [illegible], and the Oolongs, 33½c.

TIN—The market is generally dull, and prices are almost nominal.

WHALEBONE—Dull and nominal. Stock in the country about 150,000 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 22½c., cash, and 23c., short credit, ℔ gall.

WOOL—The market for all kinds is quiet, and prices are barely sustained. We have heard of only small sales, chiefly domestic, within our previous range. The Boston Wool Market, Dec. [illegible] was dull and unsettled, with sales reported [illegible] of only 60 bales Cape, and 20,000 lbs. [illegible] private terms. In Philadelphia, Dec. 2, Wool was reported very quiet, with no important sales during the week.

FREIGHTS—Continue heavy and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, [illegible] ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, [illegible] ℔ bushel; Rosin 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. [illegible]; and heavy goods, 15s. @ [illegible] ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: A ship from Mobile to Havre, Cotton, 1c.; bark *J. A. Lee*, 500 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, $4,250; a bark to Gloucester, E., 13,000 bushels Wheat, 9d. in ship's bags; a Br. schr. to Malaga, Flour, [illegible]; a brig, 260 tons, to Aspinwall, $1,400; a schr. from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, hhd. Staves, $11; a brig, [illegible] tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,300; one, 260 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar 37c. and Molasses [illegible]; one to Cienfuegos and back, 35c. and [illegible]; a bark to Cienfuegos, a brig to Cardenas, [illegible] and Shooks 30c.; one, 162 tons, to Porto Rico, [illegible] out; a brig to Mayaguez, P. R., and one to St. Jago, on private terms.

Important Mails Missing.—The Eastern mail for the State of Maine, which arrived in New-York on the 30th, has not been received at Portland. It contained about 200 letters, a number of which were for the merchants of Portland, and doubtless contained many remittances. The mail left Portland for New-York on the 21st, and it was [illegible] on that day, but has not been heard of since. The postmaster of Portland, [illegible] and the postmasters of Boston and New-York, and the government agents are endeavoring to ferret out the mystery.—*Boston Courier.*

The New-York Times.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible]

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

We desire to repeat our standing notice [illegible] anonymous communications [illegible].

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship America, from Liverpool [illegible], arrived at Halifax yesterday morning [illegible]. Further suspensions [illegible] large business houses had occurred [illegible] Times, [illegible] GEORGE PEABODY [illegible] Bankers, had been [illegible], but receiving prompt aid [illegible] their difficulties were at once [illegible]. The pressure for money at bank continued [illegible] the question of a further advance in [illegible] discount was under discussion. No [illegible] of importance is reported. Another [illegible] attempt had been made to launch the [illegible].

[illegible] telegraph notifies us of a meeting held at [illegible], Kansas, on the 19th ult., having for its [illegible] the consideration of the action of the late [illegible] Constitutional Convention at Lecompton. The [illegible] of that body was denounced in the most [illegible] terms, and the determination was expressed to resist all attempts to thrust the Constitution upon them. It was also resolved to repudiate [illegible] the election to be held on the 21st [illegible]. It is stated that several Pro-Slavery papers [illegible] have taken strong ground against [illegible] Constitution.

[illegible] advices from Yucatan have [illegible] received by way of New-Orleans. Active [illegible] were again proceeding—Sisal having [illegible] and captured by the revolution[illegible] and Campeachy being hotly besieged by the [illegible].

[illegible] o'clock last evening the upper floor of the new four-story brick building, corner of [illegible] and West streets, fell from the [illegible] of 20,000 bushels of barley bearing [illegible] and in the crash carried with it [illegible]. The whole of the interior [illegible] was thus piled in one mass of [illegible] in the cellar. The grain had been stored in [illegible] during the day, and seven men were at work on the upper floor when the disaster occurred, and about a dozen other men in other parts [illegible]. By a most miraculous providence [illegible] one man was killed and one other seriously [illegible]. Half an hour before the accident occurred [illegible] were at work in the [illegible]. Had the accident taken place before they [illegible] they must inevitably have all been [illegible].

[illegible] TIEMANN tendered his resignation [illegible] to the Board of Almshouse Governors. [illegible] acceptance will be taken on it till the [illegible]. It was stated in the Board that twenty [illegible] prisoners were discharged just previous to election for electioneering purposes.

[illegible] of the different Police Captains [illegible] yesterday morning to the Deputy Superintendent [illegible] sixteen arrests in the City for [illegible] on election day. Two of them were [illegible] Ward, one in the Sixth Ward, four [illegible] Ward, one in the Eighth Ward, three [illegible] Ward, and three in the Seventeenth [illegible].

[illegible] yesterday morning three election [illegible] went into the poll-room of the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward while the canvassers were counting the returns, and commenced [illegible] smashing the furniture and showing [illegible] to "interfere." Two policemen [illegible]; but before the affray terminated [illegible] was shot and an officer stabbed; [illegible] seriously injured. Two of [illegible] taken into custody, the other [illegible].

[illegible] 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday a gas explosion occurred in a restaurant underneath Odd Fellows' Hall at the corner of Grand and Centre [illegible]. The loudness of the report caused a considerable apprehension for a time in the vicinity [illegible] prevailed that several had been killed [illegible] number wounded. Fortunately the [illegible] of the explosion was the dislodging [illegible] fixtures, and the tearing of the [illegible] from the ceiling. The cause of the explosion [illegible]. Mr. MAYER, the proprietor of [illegible], had almost a miraculous escape.

A third victim of the Water-street dance-house [illegible] at a late hour Tuesday night. [illegible] third victim is PATRICK BARRETT, the brother-in-law of MARK DUNCOMB, the proprietor of the [illegible], and who, previous to the murderous affray, [illegible] the bar-keeper of the establishment. [illegible] received a stab in his right side and was removed to the City Hospital. He remained at the Hospital until Tuesday morning when he was discharged. He went directly to the dance house [illegible] sat down in a chair and [illegible]. An inquest was held on the [illegible].

[illegible] Produce Markets, yesterday, were [illegible] depressed for Breadstuffs, in the prices of which there was decidedly less firmness. Flour [illegible] declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat about [illegible]; Rye, 2c., and Oats, 1c.@3c. ℔ bush. Corn [illegible] cheaper. The sales, however, were not [illegible] by the reduction. The mild weather was very unfavorable to sellers. Provisions continued in limited demand, and prices steadily favored buyers. Cotton was in moderate request, and holders adhered to previous rates. A fair business was reported in Coffee, Teas and Sugars [illegible] well-sustained prices. Freights were [illegible], with 888 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were fully supplied yesterday, and prices fell off fully one-half cent per pound [illegible] at the Forty-fourth-street markets, owing to the [illegible] supply of poultry, wild fowl, venison, and [illegible] pork, mutton and beef in the Washington Market. There is a limited demand for live stock just at present.

Yesterday Judge ROOSEVELT granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the Common Council from conveying to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum the proposed lot of land near Fifty-first-street for a [illegible] nominal price.

The Academy of Medicine had a pleasant meeting last night,—discussing fluid extracts, purpe[illegible] and ethics. On the last subject, Dr. J. G. ADAMS believed himself at the expense of the daily papers, and especially of the TIMES.

The new ferry-boat Atlantic went on a trial trip [illegible] and was yesterday placed on the South Ferry. She is 37 feet longer than any other ferry-boat, and has one-third more power.

[illegible] fugitive Slave case was brought to light in [illegible] yesterday. A bright mulatto lad of 25 [illegible] passage in the steamer Florida, on her [illegible] New-York, as a second-class passenger [illegible] not discovered until the vessel was [illegible] upon arrival here, on Saturday [illegible] was ironed and hurried off to [illegible] Brooklyn, where he remained in [illegible] until Tuesday evening, when a writ [illegible] issued by Judge CULVER. On the [illegible] return of the writ, the fugitive was carried on the underground railroad for Canada.

PERSONAL.—Dr. CHARLES MACKAY has accepted the invitation of the Mercantile Library Association to deliver before them his course of lectures on Ballad Literature, already read with brilliant success in Boston. He has also received many invitations from the South and West, and we trust that he may carry, wherever he goes, the pleasant [illegible] hope of better things to come. Dr. MACKAY is [illegible] in this city, and makes his head-quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Kansas Question—Prospects of the Coming Session.

The position of the Kansas question is creating profound excitement in the Democratic Party. The Republicans have been at fever-heat upon the general subject so long that they are no more disturbed now than usual; having from the beginning, moreover, expected nothing from the Administration, they are not disappointed. But the Democrats have more at stake, and are consequently more excited. They are pledged to the principle of popular sovereignty, and they find this principle in danger of being abandoned and repudiated by the very men who were placed in office on the strength of it. They conducted the last Presidential canvass upon the position that the people of Kansas should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way;—the country sustained them in this position;—they stand committed and pledged to it before the world. Now they are told that the *only* "institution" upon which the people can be allowed to vote is that of Slavery;—that upon all others—education, banks, railroads, criminal law, popular rights, tenure of office, &c., &c., &c.—it is perfectly legitimate, proper and *Democratic* that a Convention, representing less than a *third* of the people, should impose upon the State precisely such rules and regulations as they may see fit. It is not at all singular that such a prospect should strike them as a little alarming.

Upon another page of this morning's TIMES we have collected various significant indications of Democratic sentiment in various parts of the country, upon the issue which is likely to be thus presented. The Kansas Democratic Press, it will be seen, take ground strongly and unanimously against the action of the Convention and demand for the People of Kansas the right to adopt, or reject, the Constitution which has been framed for their government. In this demand they are sustained by the leading Democratic journals throughout the Northern States. There are papers among them which are unwilling to take ground against the Administration upon this subject, and which make feeble attempts to show that the submission of the Slavery question to the popular vote is really all that was ever desired. But the current of Democratic sentiment is clearly and unmistakably the other way. It is felt to be a question of honor and good faith, as well as of party policy and expediency;—and the great body of the Democratic Party of the North will resist the admission of Kansas as a State under any Constitution which shall not have been submitted to their vote and received their full and explicit approval.

At the South the general current of Democratic sentiment, as expressed through the Press, is the other way. The leading fire-eating journals insist upon the *power* of the Convention to impose just such a Constitution upon the people as they may see fit, and represent that it was a gracious and gratuitous *condescension on their part* to submit any *portion* of that document to the popular vote. But this endeavor to base the admission of a State upon a mere technicality,—to cheat the people out of their sovereignty over their fundamental law by a verbal quibble which would do no credit to a country pettifogger, meets with little favor from the better portion of the Southern chivalry. The Richmond *Enquirer*, under the pressure of party discipline, feels constrained to favor the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution;—but the article upon the subject which we copy from its columns, affords the most amusing instance of looking one way and rowing another which we have seen for a long time. The *Enquirer* proves conclusively that the action proposed is an outrage upon popular rights, a flat repudiation of the principle of popular sovereignty and a flagrant and shameless disregard of every doctrine of Republican Democracy. Still, as the least of two evils, it advises its acceptance. To prevent renewed disturbances in Kansas, it counsels her admission with the Lecompton Constitution. It will probably not take the *Enquirer* long to discover, that the effect aimed at will require a very different course of action.

We do not give full credit to the reports that President BUCHANAN will sustain the Lecompton Convention and zealously urge the admission of Kansas, in his forthcoming Message. Such a course would throw a fire-brand into the Democratic Party which would greatly embarrass its action in Congress and throughout the country. Mr. BUCHANAN is not a man to take upon himself, or his party, needless risks; and there is certainly no occasion for him to take any active and ostentatious part in this controversy. We have no doubt that he would greatly strengthen himself in the country at large by taking ground boldly in favor of Popular Sovereignty against the Lecompton movement. But if he fears the ultralists of the South too much for this, he has the alternative of leaving the matter to the action of Congress, where it properly belongs.

Senator DOUGLAS is evidently the man of the crisis. He has the decision of the whole matter in his hands. His position in the Democratic Party, the fact that he was the author of the Nebraska bill, his important services to the party in the last canvass, and the weight derived from his unquestioned ability, combine to give him an influence which will be decisive in the settlement of this controversy. If he will, at the very outset of the discussion, bring forward a bill authorizing a Convention in Kansas, to frame a new Constitution,—either with or without the submission of the Lecompton document to the popular vote,—he will carry it triumphantly through both houses of Congress, and end this protracted and embittered contest forever.

MAYOR WOOD'S POLITICAL POSITION.—It is supposed by many that Mayor WOOD's defeat terminates his political career,—that he cannot recover from the blow thus inflicted, and that he must now disappear from the political field. We suspect that those who indulge this hope will find themselves mistaken. His defeat is undoubtedly a heavy blow, and he will have much less influence with his own party than he would have enjoyed if he had been elected. But a man who, with his own party divided, polls 40,000 votes in this City, and [illegible] the largest aggregate vote ever cast, and against the most formidable combination ever encountered, lacks only 3,000 of an election, is not likely to be without political influence.

It is understood that the Mayor's friends met yesterday afternoon, at his suggestion, to take into consideration the action to be pursued towards those prominent members of the Democratic Party, Federal office-holders and others, who opposed his election. His friends allege that, at the time the Cooper and Small Committees came together it was a condition of the agreement, that the Cooper men should unite and give WOOD's party their undivided support—that they supported the Cooper men who received the principal nominations for City and County offices at the November election, and they owe their office to the support thus obtained; but immediately afterwards they entered into arrangements with the Republican and American Parties to insure his (WOOD's) defeat. If, say they, these persons suppose that the hatchet is buried, and that WOOD is laid on the shelf, they are very much mistaken—they intend to fight them in the most determined manner, both here and at Washington.

We do not believe the Mayor will succeed in persuading the President to espouse his personal griefs or to lend the power of his office to their revenge. But he will undoubtedly do a good deal to perpetuate the discord and bitter intestine strife in the party, which he has hitherto done so much to create and foster.

The Value of the Victory.

In the result of the election of Tuesday this City has gained not only the precious loss of a dangerous and disreputable Chief Magistrate, and the substitution in his place of a decent and respectable citizen, but something of wider and deeper import than any change in the incumbency of any single office whatever.

The pretensions of Mayor WOOD and the language used by his supporters forced upon the voters of Tuesday a most exciting and extraordinary issue. They made it a question to be settled at the polls whether the personal character of a candidate for a conspicuous public office should or should not be utterly disregarded by the citizens of a great republican city. The charges which have been pertinaciously advanced against Mayor WOOD from the first moment of his entrance upon official life, had never been satisfactorily disposed of. His supporters refused to meet those charges. They refused in point-blank terms to enter at all upon the discussion of the integrity of their candidate and of his moral fitness for the high office to which he aspired. In the often-quoted language of one of the most conspicuous of their number, they insisted upon enthroning Mr. FERNANDO WOOD in the City Hall of New-York because a certain knot of politicians had nominated him for the Mayoralty, be his nature and attributes what they might, and protested that we should choose him were he even a "devil incarnate."

It was in the issue involved in this phrase, most unfortunate for the man in whose behalf it was used, but most valuable to the City which it aroused from apathy to action, that the interest of the election of Tuesday was lodged.

If the inhabitants of this metropolis could be thus brow-beaten out of the highest duty which can devolve upon the electors of a free people, it was clear that popular government, in *New-York at least, was a failure*, equally disgraceful and disastrous. If no investigation of the moral value of our rulers is to be permitted to us—if we are to accept in servile silence any candidate who may succeed in managing a nomination for himself at a party caucus, and confer upon him the supreme control of our municipal interests, and of our delegated authority, making him the manager of our revenues, and the arbiter, to a very considerable extent, of the public order, then it is difficult to see in what respect we enjoy any practical advantage over the citizens of towns whose governors are appointed by the *fiat* of Kings, or born "to the manor" of municipal sovereignty. That these assumptions of the faction by which Mr. WOOD was supported were rebuked at the polls, is matter, then, of serious satisfaction to all the friends of liberty and of law; although it is useless to conceal the fact that the closeness of the vote by which such a contest was settled, leaves room for much regret and for some anxiety, in the midst of our triumph. However, it is enough, perhaps, that we have been stung into something like an assertion of those principles which alone can guarantee the continued order and prosperity of the community.

For nothing can be more certain than that the shameless abdication by the late Mayor and his friends of all regard to public opinion and public obligations in the prosecution of political and partisan ends, was beginning to bear its legitimate fruits in an alarming increase of recklessness and audacity among the idle and vicious portions of our population. The thief who was arrested in Houston-street on Tuesday, in flagrant delict, and who on being questioned by the magistrate as to his "occupation," replied, "FERNANDO WOOD's my business to-day," was but the mouth-piece of a vast fraternity of scamps, ragamuffins, cut-throats and burglars, who believed that the votes of Tuesday were to decide the preponderance in this City of the law-despising over the law-respecting portions of the population, and that FERNANDO WOOD was the champion of license and misrule. It is not necessary to do Mr. WOOD the injustice of supposing that he really tried to disseminate this notion. We have no reason to suppose, and no one has a right to affirm, that Mr. WOOD *wished* this City to be given up to riot and disorder; or that he advocated impunity to crime. But he *did* wish the continuance of his own power, *at whatever cost* to the public welfare, and he *did* advocate an utter subordination of all municipal business, and of all municipal interests, to the business and to the interests of party. And it was but natural, therefore, that the ruffians and rascals of the City should take courage from his example to believe that, if they did their *devoir* as "Democrats," at Tammany and the polls, they might hope for a general "indulgence" for their private peccadilloes and their personal *penchants*. The defeat of Mr. WOOD is, therefore, a moral victory over the "dangerous classes" of New-York. It is the assertion of the endangered *prestige* of the decent and the orderly among our citizens over the Bowery of Mackerelville and the Sixth Ward, with all their outlying friends and followers. And in this aspect of the case it is a great good won, and an argument of [illegible] in the right direction. More than this it is not. [illegible] a vast work still to be done, if we would secure the position which we have won for the law and the respectability of New-York.

Having chosen an honest Mayor, we must surround him with honest assistance and stimulate him to honest reforms in the administration of the City. Having proved beyond a doubt that the streets of New-York can be guarded, and that order can be preserved in them by the simple force of the civil police, we are to see to it that this branch of the public service be not suffered to relapse from the promising condition which it attained on Tuesday last. We can hardly wish to go to the expense and trouble of a Municipal Election on every day of the year because we have learned that on the day of a Municipal Election the city can be kept thoroughly in order, and we must be particularly careful to remember that the victory we have just won is one of those of which the value is altogether dependent upon the subsequent steps which the victors shall take. It is a Talavera, not a Waterloo; the beginning of the end, and by no means the end itself.

Our Spare Produce.

Considering that we are a nation of the heartiest eaters in the world, and that we have the reputation of wasting nearly as much of the necessaries of life as we consume, it must be conceded that we contribute an enormous excess of our spare produce to the support of the other nations of the earth. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1857, reveals some startling facts in relation to our export trade, which show not only the extent of our industrial labors, but also their beneficial results; for, unlike most of the nations with which we have commercial relations, nearly all the articles we send abroad are the prime necessaries of life, and not the refined elegancies which minister to voluptuous or vitiated tastes; we have, in fact, but one article of luxury which we supply to the rest of the world. Tobacco is our only commodity which the world could afford to dispense with, and even this one article of luxury makes but a very small item in the grand total of the produce which we annually export. The amount of our exports of produce for the year ending on the 30th of June last was nearly $279,000,000, of which $20,000,000 only consisted of tobacco. All the remaining articles consisted of our great agricultural staples, which went to clothe and feed the people of other countries. The largest item in the list of our exports is, of course, cotton, the amount being $131,575,859. After this great staple come wheat and flour, which amount to $48,000,000. But corn makes a small figure in our table of exports, the Europeans who depend upon us for bread not having yet learned the art of cooking that nutritious vegetable. Our exports of Indian corn and meal amounted to but $6,000,000; of rice we exported but $2,200,400. We are not a potato-exporting nation, yet we spared from our abundance last year, to the value of $135,280, and of onions, $77,060; and, notwithstanding the scarcity of apples we are able to send to foreign markets pippins to the amount of $135,280. Of biscuits we exported $588,266; and of rye, oats, and other small grains, including white beans and dried peas, $800,000; while of salted and dried meats, butter and lard, to serve as a relish for all this bread, we exported to the value of $16,736,458. There was also a small quantity of our national distillation which went abroad with this enormous quantity of food, not, however, to "wash it down," for the greater part of our exported whisky doubtless came back to us as imported brandy; our liquors are included under the general head of manufactured articles, which make up the respectable sum of $33,000,000. In round numbers we exported $75,000,000 worth of food last year. But our exports were not confined solely to agricultural products; we extracted from the sea, in the shape of fish and oil, after supplying our own wants, a surplus of $3,739,644, while our forests yielded in timber and bark no less than $14,699,711, towards the grand total of our exported produce.

All this amount of surplus produce, though it came from every part of the Union, was shipped from a very small number of ports, New-Orleans ranking first in the list, and New-York second. The amount of produce shipped from the great city of the South was $93,528,000, while from New-York it was but $74,538,288. Mobile ranks after New-York, and then come Charleston, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and Richmond. Among our foreign customers, Great Britain is greatly ahead of them all; she takes more than half of all our cotton, and the greater part of our breadstuffs and provisions, and more than one-fourth of all the tobacco we export. Our next best customer for tobacco is the free City of Bremen, which takes a larger quantity than Great Britain, but of an inferior quality, and of less value. The lovers of a "genuine Havanna" will, perhaps, be startled to learn that our best customer for tobacco, after Bremen, is Cuba, which takes nearly double the quantity consumed by France. But this will not be regarded as exorbitant when it is remembered that the Queen of the Antilles has to supply all the world with Havana cigars.

A glance over the tables presented in the Treasury report, will give an American an increased feeling of pride in the immense resources of his country, and will tend to remove any fallacious apprehensions that we are running hopelessly in debt to foreign nations, and especially to Great Britain. The grand total of our imports was but $360,890,141, while our exports, including gold, amounted to $362,949,144, leaving a considerable balance in our favor.

The results of our trade with Great Britain will doubtless surprise many persons who imagine that because we export so much bullion to England, we must be heavily indebted to her. The Treasury Report shows that while we sold to Great Britain produce to the amount of $164,416,549, we purchased from her and her Colonies goods to the amount of but $151,692,667.

The two customers that purchase the smallest amount of produce from us, in proportion to what we purchase from them, are Spain and Brazil. From Spain and her colonies we bought last year $[illegible], while they purchased of us but $[illegible]. The disproportion of our trade with Brazil was greater even than that with Spain, though much less in amount. From that Empire we took $21,460,733, while we sold but $5,[illegible]. The balance of our trade with [illegible] powers was to the sum of $[illegible]. Our trade with the free black Empire of Hayti forms a remarkable contrast to these figures. The subjects of his imperial majesty FAUSTIN the 1st, purchased from us very nearly as much produce as we bought of them, the balance against us being but $78,945. Hayti took of us produce to the amount of $2,290,242, and sold to us $2,216,297.

THE ELECTION AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The *Daily News* is determined to be unhappy. Although one of the staunchest of Democrats has just been elected Mayor, it still announces in a lugubrious paragraph, that the "Democracy is defeated." It evidently regards Mayor WOOD as the only Simon-Pure Democrat in the City, and discards all political fellowship with the thousands of its own party whom not all the rigors of party discipline could coerce into placing a corrupt and dishonest man at the head of our City Government.

The *News* has not sagacity enough to conceal the real motive which induces it to take this excessively lachrymose view of the Election:—it says:

> "Democrats were despondent, but the general expression was more in *anger* than in *sorrow*—against the traitors who had turned against us in our hour of peril. It was generally conceded that the Democratic Party had been defeated by *federal office-holders and their employes* in this City; and the determination was generally expressed to *purify the party* and exile the traitors from Tammany Hall forever."

The *News* is anxious to "purify the party" by expelling from it every man who would not vote for FERNANDO WOOD. If *that* is not playing into the hands of the "Black Republicans," we should like to know what would be. According to this programme, nearly every federal office-holder in the City is to be instantly removed, and their places supplied by the worthies who have done battle on Mr. WOOD's behalf. We are curious to see this performance commence. When President BUCHANAN finds that he has nothing better to do than to enter upon such a process of uniting and consolidating the Democratic Party in this City, he may undertake it: but just at present, we presume, he will employ his time quite as usefully in other matters.

THE LARGE CITY VOTE.—We learn from good authority that there have been at least *ten thousand* persons naturalized in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas within the last year; and of this number, at least *six thousand* are now residents of the City, and voted at the election on Tuesday. The aggregate vote at the last Mayoralty election was 77,581, against 84,283 now, showing an increase of only 6,702 votes. It is not necessary, therefore, to assume that there was much more illegal voting than usual, in order to account for the increased vote; the increase of naturalized voters,—and the fact that many persons who have hitherto seldom taken any interest in our political contests, voted on Tuesday, will account for the whole increase in the vote over that of last year.

The House and School of Industry.

To help the poor to help themselves is the root of all profitable charity, and, while every institution which serves the public by positive munificence deserves the encouragement of good citizens, those are particularly worthy of aid and comfort which tend to sustain the energies as well as to console the prostration of the needy and the suffering.

Such an establishment is the now prosperous House and School of Industry, at No. 190 West Sixteenth-street. This enterprise originated in the benevolent idea of first educating the women and children of the poor to work suitable to their years and their strength, and then providing them with such work for their support. At the House poor women are received, and instructed in all kinds of sewing and embroidery; female children of every age are taught reading, writing, and the various elementary employments proper to their sex; while to all a comfortable shelter is given, and every day a wholesome meal served to all the youngest among them. So far the House resembles many a quiet institution of Christian charity, founded in the "ages of faith." But its offices are not limited to this steady almonry of education. The House makes itself also an agency for communicating with the world outside which has work to be done and is willing to pay for it. An extensive establishment for dressmaking and a well-organized laundry are connected with it, and those who would gladly be useful to their impoverished fellow-citizens in this hour of general distress cannot do a better thing than to investigate the claims of the House of Industry as an efficient, economical and judiciously-managed organization of the else unemployed labor of the female poor. There is nothing temporary in the objects of those who conduct it, and nothing purely eleemosynary in the assistance which they invite the public to render them. They deal with a chronic disorder of the community and those can aid them best who will cooperate with them by employing with positive profit to themselves the labor which the House is always ready to provide.

Voting Population of New-York City.

The following table compiled from the State census of 1855 shows the total population, with the number of voters—native and naturalized—then in the City:

Wards.	Total Population.	Native.	Naturalized.
1	13,486	570	1,435
2	3,249	[illegible]	390
3	7,909	[illegible]	694
4	22,896	[illegible]	2,459
5	21,617	1,969	1,471
6	25,562	686	2,363
7	34,422	2,767	2,649
8	34,052	2,992	1,916
9	39,982	5,198	1,976
10	26,378	2,160	1,476
11	52,979	2,703	3,617
12	17,656	967	787
13	26,597	1,136	1,853
14	24,754	1,246	1,954
15	24,046	2,092	1,302
16	39,823	[illegible]	2,173
17	59,548	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	39,509	[illegible]	2,345
19	17,866	1,022	1,460
20	47,055	2,457	3,045
21	27,914	1,909	1,893
22	32,668	1,161	[illegible]
Total	629,904	46,173	42,704
Total voters			88,877

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE LEVIATHAN.—Another abortive attempt to launch the *Leviathan* was made on the 19th of last month, but the monster was not moved an inch. It was not expected that she would have been fully launched, the engineer intending only to move her some forty feet nearer the river; but it seems she could not be moved at all. The London *Times* has intimated that she lies in an extremely precarious position, and it was feared that the ways on which she rested would begin to settle from the enormous weight if she remained a week longer without being moved. When the iron steamship *Great Britain* was built, it was discovered that she was too big to be floated through the gates of the dock in which she was constructed. In that case all that was necessary to be done was to [illegible] the gates, a very simple and perfectly practicable one. In the case of the *Leviathan*, the mistake made by the engineer in not providing the proper means for launching her when completed, is a much more serious [illegible], even if it should not endanger the [illegible] involve an immense expenditure of money.

Academy of Music.

The second performance of "Robert le Diable," last night, attracted an audience almost as numerous as on the first representation. But it [illegible] was not so [illegible], and there was, therefore, a better opportunity of listening to the music.

The most noticeable feature of the present [illegible] of this opera is its ensemble. [illegible] we said only once before, so much [illegible]. The cast, without being overpoweringly great, is sufficient. It never descends to mediocrity, but, on the contrary, often rises to great excellence. [illegible] we look on the production as one of the [illegible] of operatic management in this country, [illegible] worthy of ranking with the "Prophete," the "[illegible] of the North," the "Trovatore" and other works that have been produced with care, splendor and [illegible]. The new scenery is worthy of ALLEGRI's pencil, especially in the third act, but the [illegible] last act (for which he may not be responsible) [illegible] absurdity. [illegible] is to illustrate the [illegible] good principle of human life. [illegible] ing *Bertram* to the nether regions, [illegible] his extinction, a sacred edifice in which [illegible] people are at their devotions. [illegible] ed by drawing a curtain and displaying [illegible] kind of hall-bedroom a glimpse of a [illegible] which Catholic service is being performed [illegible] the reader to imagine. [illegible] be much more effective if the [illegible] slowly, as *Bertram* descends, and [illegible] made use of for the ecclesiastical [illegible] last "effect."

Herr FORMES was in better voice, [illegible] yet fully recovered from the ill effects of his cold. His acting was unusually dramatic, and indeed this remark applies to the acting of all the artists. We have never seen an opera more intelligently sustained by the principals, who usually, if they have the slightest opportunity, neglect it. At what degree the art-barometer Herr FORMES will stand in the future we cannot foresee. At present he displays the capacity of an artist of the first class, and delights rather than astonishes. The compass of his voice is immense, but, from cold or [illegible], it is a little tremulous in the lower tones. Of cultivation and execution he has enough; and some [illegible] of vocalization which he uses are quite [illegible] in the bass voice, and impart to his singing an agreeable vein of purely delicate [illegible]. Indeed we should judge that Herr FORMES is a *basso* of feeling rather than force; a man who suggests quite as much as he expresses—[illegible] without overpowering. This we say without limiting the measure of his voice, which is [illegible], or the quality, which is glorious. The [illegible] which we have noticed in his two performances of the opera is, in what is called tone-[illegible], or in other words, the power of seizing on a detached note [illegible] whole of a phrase with [illegible]. It is a gift which demonstrates the [illegible] of vocal organization, and is [illegible] in the best singers. All that [illegible] wanting; this is natural, [illegible]. Herr FORMES never indulges in it. He [illegible] with extreme caution, and [illegible] that he is safe, but not before. [illegible] he is seldom heavy, and rarely [illegible]. On the other hand, we may add that [illegible] faulty in tone, and that some of [illegible] very much like the bass notes on [illegible] to distinguish by name, but [illegible] place. Apart from these little [illegible] Herr FORMES stands before us a [illegible] cent class of voice, and we [illegible] listen to him will be delighted.

Signor [illegible] his own [illegible] When he has become [illegible] we are sure, he [illegible] against reserving himself too much for the latter acts of the opera. In the first act he [illegible] tunity, but he is scarcely to be heard [illegible] off himself there; he has nothing to [illegible] LABORDE, as *Isabelle*, [illegible] tily, and is thoroughly good in every [illegible] ladies we have already spoken. It is only necessary to add that the orchestra, under Conductor ANSCHUTZ, is uncertainly conducted, and that [illegible] steadily. The orchestra is scarcely [illegible] for this opera, but it is [illegible] Mlle. ROSA is the principal *danseuse* of the ballet, and performs her "Fascination Dance" [illegible]. We would suggest that the opening [illegible] tion) be omitted. It stops the action of the scene, and is not otherwise important.

An opera like this ought to run for several weeks, not only for the sake of the management, but for the sake of the music. The longer it is played, the better it will be.

CONCERT.—Mme. DE BERKEVIKEN—a pianiste who made a decidedly meritorious [illegible] a few weeks since—gives her second grand concert to-night at Dodworth's Saloon, assisted by Signor [illegible] and Mons. RIVARDE. The programme contains some admirable piano-forte pieces, including [illegible] Concerto in G minor and [illegible] in A minor.

MISS KATE DEAN.—This young American artiste made her début at Dodworth's [illegible] Tuesday last. The room was densely crowded, and from a correspondent who was fortunate enough to be in a place where he could hear, we are favored with the following estimate of the lady's present ability and future ability:

> "Miss DEAN has a good mezzo-soprano voice of great power, with but little flexibility, which time and proper culture will doubtless improve. The Cavatina of 'Capuletti' was well executed, and warmly applauded, but the English ballad 'Coming through the Rye,' which was very well sung, seemed most sensibly to touch the hearts of the audience, and was enthusiastically received.
>
> Miss DEAN is the daughter of a farmer who resides in Tompkins County in this State. Two or three generous friends, seeing the musical qualities of the country girl, contributed a sum necessary to her maintenance and placed her under the pupilage of our distinguished teacher Mr. BAJONI, under whose instruction she has been for about two years, and to whom she is largely indebted for her present advance in musical art.
>
> When time and careful culture shall have mellowed the asperities still observable in her voice, Miss DEAN will doubtless take a fair place among the aspirants for musical renown."

Fall of a House in the Ninth Ward—One Man Killed and one Dangerously Injured.

There was considerable excitement [illegible] last evening in the [illegible] the fall of the interior of the new four-story brick building just erected at the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets. The noise caused by the crash [illegible] and crowds of [illegible] in a few minutes hundreds of persons were gathered around the building, and [illegible] spread that some dozen or fifteen persons were buried beneath the ruins. Intelligence of the disaster was at once sent to the Eighth and Ninth Ward Station-houses, and a platoon of Policemen soon arrived on the ground from each Ward. Mr. CARPENTER, Deputy-Superintendent, came with the Eighth Ward platoon. He immediately set the men at work in getting the crowd out of the way, which being accomplished, an examination was made to ascertain how many, if any, were buried. The first was soon ascertained that only one man had been killed, and but one other seriously injured. The man who was killed, proved to be JOHN HALAN, who lived in Twenty-eighth-street. His body was found close to the wall adjoining the upper floor, jammed in between one of the beams and the wall. He had been instantly killed. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.

Two hours after the deceased was found the police discovered a man in the cellar underneath the ruins, but still alive. His name was PATRICK MURRAY, of No. 26 Greenwich-street. He was got out without difficulty, and taken to his residence. His limbs were bruised, and it was thought he would soon recover, though he suffered a good deal of pain internally.

The search was continued for some time longer, until, [illegible] all those [illegible] were [illegible].

The building was a [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] The building was owned [illegible] The walls still [illegible], the floors only being broken. It is said that the beams and girders were of unseasoned spruce, and not sufficiently stout. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

TUCKERMAN THE MAIL ROBBER.

Particulars of His Arrest—Sharp Practice.

The New-Haven Register gives full particulars of the detection and arrest of WM. S. TUCKERMAN:

A most important arrest took place in this city on Sunday evening, for extensive mail robberies committed within a few weeks past. These robberies embraced the entire letter mail on several occasions, made up at Philadelphia, New-Orleans and other points, for Boston, at least one mail from Boston for New-York, and several others of less importance. The officers of the Post-Office Department, it seems, have been secretly on the alert to ascertain where and by whom these alarming depredations were committed, the management of the case having been placed in the hands of Mr. HOLBROOK, one of the most experienced special agents. It soon appeared that the missing mails were chiefly those which would go by the Railroad route between New-York and Boston, on the Sunday night trains. After a good deal of watching, and careful investigation, it was believed that Springfield was one of the points selected by the robber for his bold operations, but it was not until Sunday night, the 22d ult., that any discoveries were made at that locality. [illegible]

[illegible]

TUCKERMAN. Within a week of the time when that robbery occurred two entire mails from Troy to Boston were stolen, and these also appear to have passed through Springfield. It now appears that TUCKERMAN was in the habit of passing frequently to and fro on the New-York and Boston and Albany and Boston Roads—the former especially. It was his custom, even at that time, invariably to ingratiate himself with the railroad hands on the cars, by a lavish distribution of excellent cigars. In this way, aided by a most respectable appearance and winning address, he secured a perfect carte blanche, in the way of admission to the baggage cars, where he was generally to be found. It is only, however, since the 25th of October that the most serious losses have occurred, and there is little reason to suppose that in any of these cases the perpetrator was other than himself. The aggregate of available funds thus abstracted by him is not positively known, but of notes, drafts, &c., the amount is ascertained to have been immense—hundreds of thousands of dollars. The latter, there is little doubt, have been nearly all destroyed. Such, at least, is his admission, though a carpet bag of his has been found containing notes to a considerable amount. At least $1,000 worth of postage stamps were in the stolen Philadelphia mails. These he offered to return to Mr. HOLBROOK. His depredations among the letters destined for Europe were very great—and this doubtless account for the failure of many European houses to receive their remittances by the November steamers from Boston. It is well known that a whole trunkful of stolen letters were burned by him in New-York. Of the circumstances attending the discovery of these losses and his subsequent detention, little remains to be told. The robberies were generally committed at various points between Boston and New-York, and, of course, at the most opportune moments, when the baggage-master and conductors were engaged outside at the stopping places, or otherwise employed out of the baggage room. They were effected by transferring the mails to a trunk which TUCKERMAN usually placed on the train without any specific destination. He was always precise in prevailing on the baggage-masters to place it on the top, so as to be more readily accessible when the chance for a haul presented itself. If opened without a key by simple pressure on a secret spring. Within this trunk he placed a small valise containing weights, and tightly packed with books, so as to prevent the weights from rolling about. The weights were obviously designed to divert the suspicion which would naturally be excited by a gentleman with an empty trunk bound for no particular point. The modus operandi was ingenious. The moment a chance offered, the large trunk was opened in a twinkling, the valise removed, a mail bag thrust in its place, the trunk shut down, and Mr. TUCKERMAN, with a smiling countenance, presents one of his fragrant Havanas to the baggage-master just entering the car. As an instance of his readiness to accommodate himself to the circumstances and of his admirably concocted plan of diverting attention from himself, it may be stated that with FRENCH, the Conductor of the train on which he was arrested on Sunday night, he assumed to hold terms of family intimacy. He visited FRENCH's residence in New-York generally after a robbery had been committed, for the purpose, doubtless, of gathering from FRENCH whether any depredation had been discovered, and thus make use of the information he might obtain to escape apprehension or destroy suspicion. With the details of his final arrest on Sunday night the public are familiar. If he be convicted, the punishment for each offence will be imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years. Of his acquittal not the slightest hope is entertained, because the prosecuting officer has in his possession proofs which, entirely irrespective of any admissions the prisoner himself may have made, are regarded as utterly immovable. Nor is acquittal the fashion in Connecticut. Within the last three years five mail and post-office depredators have been convicted in this State, one of whom recently died in prison; the other four are still suffering imprisonment under sentences of from two to twenty-seven years. The Connecticut people, however, being somewhat chary of their reputation, beg most emphatically to have it understood that of the malefactors only two are natives.

The only hope for TUCKERMAN, they say, is in being sent for trial to New-York.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The time for the examination of TUCKERMAN has not yet been fixed, and it will not probably take place before next week. Mr. BOLLES, TUCKERMAN's counsel, was here yesterday, and returned home last evening.

Post-Office Robbery in Ohio.

A young man, residing at Hamilton, O., named JOHN B. BROUGH, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of embezzling from the Post-Office a valuable letter. The circumstances which led to his arrest are about as follows:

About the 24th inst., THOMAS MILLIGAN deposited in the Hamilton Post-Office a letter addressed to ACTON & WOODNUT, of this city, merchants, No. 103 Pearl-street, inclosing a draft for $200, payable to the order of the firm. The draft did not come to hand, but a day after, a young man named ABRAM MYERS, clerk for MACK & WOERS, No. 101 Main-street, presented the draft for payment at the banking-house of GROESBECK & Co., on Third-street, with the names of ACTON & WOODNUT scratched off. The money was paid, and subsequently forwarded to BROUGH by the hands of a Mr. SEWARD, by MYERS. The latter, in explaining his agency in the matter, says he received the draft in a letter from Hamilton, signed D. W. GAREY, the name of a very respectable farmer in the neighborhood, with directions to forward the avails to Mr. BROUGH. Mr. G. pronounced the letter a forgery, as it undoubtedly was. BROUGH had already been arrested under the State laws, for forgery, in erasing the names from the draft and writing the letter signed D. W. GAREY, when taken by the Marshal for embezzlement from the mails.

The accused acknowledged the possession of the money, a part of which he had used, but claims that he had no agency in the embezzling of the draft or its negotiation; that the money was sent to him without his knowing why. After his arrest he refunded the $200. BROUGH has heretofore stood very fair in the community, was engaged in teaching at Hamilton and pursuing the study of medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. S. H. POTTER, of that place. On being brought to the city, he was taken before Commissioner NEWHALL, who fixed the bail at $1,500 for his appearance to-morrow for examination, which not being procured, BROUGH was committed to jail by Deputy Marshal MANSON. Later in the evening, friends at Hamilton telegraphed the marshal that they would furnish the bail, and the accused will probably be liberated this morning. The case is a very complicated one, and no little interest is felt in the result.—Cin. Gazette.

Sea and Ship News.

MONTEVIDEO, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

The bark *Redmond*, of and from Boston, with a cargo of flour, &c., bound to Buenos Ayres, grounded on the English Bank Shoal on the 27th ult., and when striking very heavily, her masts were all cut away; and on the 28th all hands abandoned her. The French steamer *Bisson*, on the 29th got under way, and proceeded to the bark, and having arrived in the vicinity of the wreck, discovered her about 7 miles to the eastward of the Archimedes Bank, having floated off the shoal. On nearing the wreck they found her in possession of some persons from the City. The steamer took her in tow, and at 5 P. M., same day, brought her to an anchor in the harbor, with the whole of her cargo on board, which is supposed to be all in good order. She leaks considerably; her rudder is carried away, and her stern frame is much shattered.

The bark *Gipsey*, from Baltimore, is at anchor some 20 miles to the eastward of this port, dismasted. Application having been made to the French Commander a steamer has been ordered to her assistance.—(*By Letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.*)

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA—AMERICAN SHIPS AT HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

DEAR SIR: I wrote you last mail mentioning the disaster to the ship *North Wind*, of your port, since which she has completed the discharge of her cargo. A large portion is damaged, but it will take some time to give it the examination which will be required. This will be done by those experienced in Teas. We have had notice of a severe typhoon on the coast North from this, but as yet have had no accounts of any severe disasters at sea, although several vessels had recently left Foochou and Shanghae. From the first, *Samuel Russell* and *Celestial* among the number. The gale happened on the 3d inst., and we have dates from Foochou to the 10th, and from Shanghae to the 12th. So, I trust, I shall have no disasters to record next mail. It is now blowing a regular equinoctial gale from the East, and for the next two months we look for a continuance of heavy weather. The *Houqua* and *Surprise* have arrived since my last. I inclose you slips from our local papers giving an account of the weather on the coast, and remain,

Yours very truly, [illegible]

BRIG FANNY WHITTIER RUN DOWN AT SEA.

PERNAMBUCO, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857.

MR. ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary, &c.—*Sir*: This will inform you that the brig *Fanny Whittier*, of Boston, from New-York bound to Buenos Ayres, when about [illegible] miles to the eastward of this port, at 3 A. M. on the [illegible] inst., was run into by a large ship unknown, striking us abaft the fore rigging, carrying away all my fore rigging, iron work, &c., splitting mainrail, [illegible], mainsail boom, broke lower trusseltrees and sprung head of foremast. The brig was so badly crippled that I put away for this port for repairs. My expenses will be about $2,000, for which I am discharging deck load of lumber. I hope to sail in about 10 days. Your obedient servant,

LEMUEL CAGE.

Police Intelligence.

HOWDIES AT AN ELECTION POLL—ONE OF THEM SHOT—A POLICEMAN STABBED.—A little before 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a serious disturbance occurred at the Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, during which one man was shot, and an officer stabbed. Inspector SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Ward, made the following report of the occurrence to Deputy Superintendent Carpenter:

"Three desperadoes came into the poll room of the *Eighth District* about 1½ o'clock this morning before the canvass was closed, and commenced a fight by knocking down Dr. Dimon and jumping on him. Officer Miller interfered to save Dimon, and finally succeeded in rescuing him, when the assailants ran into a house and instantly came out armed with a gun and a large knife, and made a furious onslaught on the officers, who rapped for help, and officers Hawks and Van Tassel soon came to their aid. Notwithstanding the officers had been obliged to use their clubs freely, it only seemed to exasperate the ruffians, and they no sooner saw the other officers arrive, than one of them made a desperate rush at officer Hawks, plunging a large knife into him in two places, while another levelled a gun at another of the officers, which missed fire, fortunately, and before he could pull the trigger again, he was knocked down by officer Duffy, when the outlaw who had stabbed Hawks, left him and made a rush at the other officers with knife drawn and reeking with blood.

At this moment officer Van Tassel seeing that there was no other alternative drew his revolver and shot Pat Vaughan, (the man with the knife,) but he still continued his assault when a second shot was discharged which brought him down, and thus beyond doubt saved the life of both officers, Miller and Duffy. Vaughan is badly wounded and was sent to the New-York Hospital after examination by Dr. Kimbark. John Canady, another of the desperadoes, was secured and sent to the Police Court, and the third of the attacking party made his escape, but the officers know him and he will undoubtedly be taken. Great credit is due to the officers for their firmness and intrepidity in this desperate affray. Officer Hawks is badly but not fatally injured. Dr. Kimbark dressed his wounds."

Canady was taken yesterday before Justice DAVISON and committed for examination. The officers are on the track of the third assailant and expect speedily to arrest him.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mr. James J. Morrison, of No. 116 West Twenty-second-street, was standing, Tuesday evening, in front of his residence, an Irish weaver named Hugh Hughes attacked him suddenly, knocked him down, snatched his gold watch and chain (valued at $375) from his pocket, and then fled. Mr. Morrison, fortunately, was not so injured but that he was able to jump up instantly and start in pursuit of his assailant. He succeeded in having Hughes arrested, and yesterday had him taken before Justice DAVISON, who locked him up, in default of $5,000 bail, to answer a charge of highway robbery.

EXAMINATION OF ILLEGAL VOTERS.—Justice BRENNAN yesterday fully committed for trial the following persons charged with illegal voting at the late election. John Davis for voting in the Seventh Ward, Thos. King and Wm. Glover for voting in the Tenth Ward and Geo. Reist for voting in the Seventeenth Ward. The following persons are yet to be examined: Wm. Scriver, charged with voting illegally in the Tenth Ward; Patrick Hagan, M. G. Donohue, charged with voting illegally in the Fourteenth Ward and James J. Weatherspoon and Thomas Milligan, charged with voting illegally in the Seventeenth Ward. Examinations in the case of four arrests in the Sixth Ward for illegally voting, and two in the Fourth and Eighth Wards have been also deferred.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, Robert Harrison, a fellow who but a few days since was released from Blackwell's Island, boldly thrust his hand through a pane of glass of the show window of the jewelry store of John M. Friedlander, No. 254 Bowery, and seized two gold watches and three gold studs valued at $113, with which he ran off. Mr. Friedlander saw him and started after him, and after a chase of several blocks succeeded in overtaking him and recovering his property. He handed the audacious robber over to a Policeman, and yesterday Justice BRENNAN committed him for trial.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor giving his name as Joseph Gardner was seen by a policeman leaving the grocery store of John D. Runn, No. 321 Ninth-avenue, having a large bundle in his possession. The policeman arrested him, and found that the bundle contained groceries which he had stolen from the grocery store, having broken into it. The accused was locked up for trial.

ROBBERY AT AN UNITED STATES STORE-HOUSE.—John Kennan, one of the employees at the United States store-house No. 19 Broad-street, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing five pieces of silk vesting belonging to Mr. A. R. Sackett, No. 64 Broome-street. A portion of the goods was found in possession of the accused. Kennan was taken yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, and committed for examination.

☞ The first Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the benefit of the poor, was opened yesterday under flattering auspices, at the City Assembly Rooms. It continues throughout to-day.

☞ A meeting of the Dental Surgeons of New-York and vicinity was held at No. 57 Bond-street last evening to form a Society for the promotion of the individual and general interest of the dental profession.

DEATH OF THE CHILD.—The child of MICHAEL RIGLEY, accidentally shot by her father, on Tuesday morning, died at a late hour Tuesday night.

The Basis of Slavery—Explanation of the Union.

THE BASIS OF SLAVERY—EXPLANATION OF THE UNION.

From the Washington Union.

The Chicago *Times*, and some one or two other papers of like proneness to find fault with the *Union*, are grievously exercised over one of our late editorials, because, as they interpret it, we advance a novel and alarming doctrine as *to the extension of Slavery into the Free States*. In discussing one of the heresies of Free-Soilism we restated the constitutional principle recognized in the Dred Scott case which determined that the owner of a slave does not lose the title to his property by carrying him into a State whose laws prohibit the existence of Slavery. In stating this principle, *our language may have been less guarded than it should have been*, considering the readiness of such journals as those before referred to to cavil with the *Union*; but we had no other purpose than to confront Free-Soilers with a great fundamental principle solemnly settled by the highest judicial tribunal known to our Government. *It was not meant by us that the owner of a slave could carry him into a Free State and there settle permanently, and by that means establish Slavery in such Free State contrary to its laws.* Whatever power the State might have to impair the contract by which the owner in such case would hold his title to his property, the fact of his settling permanently in a State whose laws prohibited Slavery would be deemed conclusive of his purpose to abide by its laws. The result, however, is entirely different when the settlement in a free State is only *temporary*. In such case it is well settled that his title is not affected, but is unimpaired on his return to a State where Slavery is recognized by its laws. This conclusion is a legitimate and necessary deduction from the fact that the Constitution of the United States recognizes and guaranties the title to property in slaves. It was this principle that we were laying down in the article to which exception is taken, and the inference drawn from it, that we were advancing the doctrine that Slavery could be established in any Free State in defiance of its laws, *is wholly gratuitous and unwarranted.*

Personal.

Governor WALKER, of Kansas, arrived in this City yesterday, from Washington.

Colonel Fremont and family are at the Revere House, Boston.

Rev. Dr. Bellows lectured in Boston on Monday evening, on the "Elevation of Woman."

Rev. Dr. Dewey is lecturing in Baltimore.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been invited to deliver the oration at the inauguration of Crawford's statue of Washington, at Richmond, Va., on Feb. 22.

Ex-President Pierce had an enthusiastic reception at Baltimore on Monday.

Weekly Statement of the Board of Governors.

Number remaining week ending Nov. 28, 1857:

At Bellevue Hospital	846
Lunatic Asylum	632
Almshouse	1,437
Penitentiary	673
Penitentiary Hospital from Penitentiary	1
Penitentiary Hospital from Workhouse	453
Penitentiary Hospital from Almshouse	44
Workhouse	1,066
Small-pox Hospital	9
Randall's Island	1,107
Randall's Island Hospital	263
City Prison	365
Second District Prison	10
Third District Prison	15
Colored Home	242
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at nurse	201
City Cemetery, Ward's Island	21
Total	7,616
Increase	179
Number remaining Nov. 21	7,437
Admitted	1,533
Total	8,970
Died	[illegible]
Discharged	1,100
Sent to Penitentiary	[illegible]
Sent to State Prison	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Number remaining Nov. 28, 1857	7,616
Increase	[illegible]

Charles H. Dobbin has been arrested at Indianapolis, charged with purloining money letters from the Post-Office. He was in the employ of the *Sentinel* newspaper, and had a key to the *Sentinel's* letter-box. Decoy letters were used to catch him. He was raised in Lafayette, and was the son of a man of high character. For a time he was mail agent on the New Albany and Salem Railroad.

An Irishman, named Peter Lawlin, was instantly killed on Friday by jumping from the New-Haven Express Train, near Bridgeport. He got on the train without money to pay his fare. The conductor accordingly ordered him put off, but he jumped before it was done.

A cotton factory is to be established in the Choctaw Nation. Ten thousand dollars have already been raised.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

DEFORTH'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50. Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Liberty-st., upstairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$60,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee, Agent for Herring & Co.'s *Patent Safes*:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

FURS! FURS!!—SELLING OFF LADIES' FURS.—BANTA, corner of Canal and Wooster sts., has reduced the prices on his entire stock of Furs, manufactured expressly for his City trade, embracing splendid sets of mink, Hudson Bay sable, marten and fitch Furs. Also, children's Capes, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs, in sets, &c.

MARRIED

AIKEREN—LEHR.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, by Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, JAMES S. AIKEREN, of Salem, N. J., to Miss [illegible], elder daughter of Charles J. [illegible], Esq.

DIED.

BIRMS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOHN BIRMS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Bedford-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

VOWELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 28, MARGARETTA VOWELL, wife of Dr. J. D. Vowell, of Washington, Penn., and daughter of the late Stewart Brown, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore and Alexandria, Va., papers please copy.

DONALDSON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, JAMES DONALDSON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 87 Monroe-st., on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

PENTZ.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, after a short and severe illness, DANIEL C. PENTZ, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 185 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOSIER.—In this City, on 3d day evening, 12th month, 1st, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN HOSIER, aged 64 years and 24 days.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on 5th day (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 12 Avenue C, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

WATSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. MARTHA WATSON, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her late son-in-law, Mr. James Espie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 135 East 21st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CLARRY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, JAMES CLARRY, Justice of the Peace, Fourth District, aged 36 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brothers, Hugh, John and Francis, of his father-in-law, John Conway, and his brother-in-law, Thos. Wallace, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated, immediately after which the funeral will take place.

SHEPPARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 171 Amity-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri papers please copy.

KISSAM.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, LOTTIE, infant daughter of Benjamin A. and Sara S. Kissam.

STIMSON.—On Monday, Nov. 30, very suddenly, of disease of the heart, NATHANIEL R. STIMSON, aged 42 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at Cypress Hills, L. I., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M. The Long Island Railroad cars leave the foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., returning at 3 P. M., and stop at Cypress-av. Depôt, only a few rods from his late residence.

CARUTHERS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 30, RICHARD G., youngest son of Dr. Horace Caruthers, aged 4 years and 8 months.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

CHESS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JAMES H., son of James H. and Adrianne J. Chess, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, without further invitation.

VAN RIPER.—At North Belleville, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, MARIA SPEAR, wife of Abraham Van Riper, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
ON
MONDAY, DEC. 7 INST.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Will throw open to the public the whole of their immense stock of FANCY GOODS, of the present season's importation, to be
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
At wholesale and retail,
FOR CASH.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTLESEY,
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES.
[illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Damask, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Brocatelle, Curtains, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.
WINDOW-SHADES.
Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

BY ALL MEANS
Read DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. These gentlemen offer their goods at an immense sacrifice upon the cost price, and as an act of justice to them as well as to benefit our readers we call attention to the fact.

THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
THE LEDGER IS OUT.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents.

BARNUM OUTSTRIPPED.
The NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE of this week contains a portrait of Moll Hodges, the panel thief, and Abram Cole, the wife poisoner. Also,
The Conviction of Nicholls, the Barnum Forger.
Confession of the [illegible].
Trial of Celebrated French Brigands.
Gradden's Murder in Kentucky.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
California Criminal News.
Life of James Thompson, alias "Deaf 'un," a celebrated English Thief, now in New-York.
Contributions to Defeat Justice.
Life of a Celebrated German "Knuck."
Municipal Policemen.
Free Lovers in Cleveland.
Interesting Correspondence from Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
General Agents.

PORTRAITS OF
TIEMANN AND WOOD,
IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY SUN,
Two Cents per Copy.
Ready this morning at the counter of the SUN office.

PORTRAITS OF
TIEMANN AND WOOD,
IN
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY SUN,
Two Cents per Copy.
Ready this morning at the counter of the SUN office.

WE ARE DETERMINED
That the New-York public shall see and know that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated Ware are much lower than any one else offers the same goods. In our show windows many of the articles may be seen marked in plain figures. We also publish a list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, to complete Files for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, for sale. Apply to H. F. TICE, this Office.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS
AND DE LAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOS
AND DE LAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
G. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

473 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States.
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other description of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $3 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning.
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $32, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
473 Broadway. 473

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices,
Point d'Alencon. Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenille Shawls, $5; Chenille Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors,
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for cash by
[illegible],
No. 213 Broadway,
Corner of Fourth-st.

A CHEAP RENT—AND THE FIRST QUALITY OF MILLINERY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]
LAMBERT, LEDINGTON & CO.
[illegible]

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

[illegible]

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
[illegible]
FINE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
[illegible]
SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see.
Open until 9 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
SOLOMON & HART,
[illegible]
CURTAINS OF BROCATELLE,
TAPESTRY, REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
[illegible]
WINDOW SHADES
[illegible]
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
[illegible]

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

CONTINUATION SALE AT AUCTION PRICES.
OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS
AT AUCTION PRICES.
In the Auction Saloon, No. 388 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Ermine,
Muffees, &c., [illegible]
Sleigh and Lap Robes in profusion, also, a choice assortment of Children's Furs in every variety.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL [illegible]

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, [illegible], CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 34 JOHN-ST.

DRY GOODS.
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. [illegible]
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombazines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and [illegible]
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 775 Canal and No. [illegible] Laight-st., between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

NEW SILKS.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
$60,000 WORTH OF RICH SILKS
ON CONSIGNMENT
Must be sold within thirty days,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a further reduction in the price of the above goods, and would call the attention of ladies to the opportunity they now have of making a selection from the largest assortment of new and desirable goods to be had in the City, and at prices far below anything yet offered.
OUR REGULAR STOCK AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
No. 718 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have made large additions to their stock of
CHEAP EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
at 50 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemmed stitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, at 25 per dozen.
Our entire stock of Laces and Embroideries have been marked down greatly below cost price.
No. 718 Broadway, near Waverley-place.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL.
QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a still GREATER SACRIFICE.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BOOKS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York,
Publishers, Booksellers and Importers,
HAVE NOW READY THEIR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PUBLICATIONS,
CONSISTING OF USEFUL AND STANDARD WORKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE,
In anticipation of a large demand from their customers, and not doubting that the splendid collection should remain over until the coming year, have determined to sell it, until the first of January,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The books are now arranged for examination, the larger part having the price marked within, from which there will be no abatement.
As no time has so large and fine a stock been prepared. Purchasers of Presents will find the collection, the most complete, new and varied, embracing some Thirty Thousand Volumes, in elegant calf bindings, executed by the best binders in Europe and America.
The Volumes designed for Christmas Presents have been laid aside. Purchasers should make an early call, and select such as they may want, as in many cases only one copy of each book is on hand, and the opportunity to purchase at low prices will not again occur.

THE FAMILY NOTIONS FOR JANUARY are made over a defeated candidate for Mayor largely. It is decidedly the richest number of that great caricature yet published. For sale everywhere, or it will be sent by mail, on receipt of 25 cents. SAMPSON, S. W. STRONG, Publisher, No. 42 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE GELBOY COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the contract of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at No. 1 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
THE WILSON,
THOMAS HOLDEN, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of its Charities, in Assembly Rooms on THIS EVENING and THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 6 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will close at two hours thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 5d inst., at 8 o'clock, in the small Chapel of the University, when an election for officers for the ensuing year will take place, and a report will be presented by the Council of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, with an exposition of the modes of action recommended for the year about to commence.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 12th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Secy.

A. F. A.—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HENRY Clay Lodge No. 10, A. F. A., are notified to be present in their Lodge room corner of 10th-st. and 8th-av., at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance is to be transacted, by order of the Leder. JAS. HORES,
H. BOWLEY, Recording Secretary. W. HERTEN.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULar Meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec'y.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. — A STATED Monthly Meeting of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 3, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD RELF.

To the Editor of the Times:

As the suits of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines for the recovery of the property of the late Daniel Clark, of New-Orleans, have acquired a world-wide notoriety, necessarily causing an imputation, chargeable to the character of the executors of the will of Daniel Clark, one of whom, Richard Relf, died at Philadelphia, 1818, and being extensively known here, it seems to me but an act of justice to the memory of a most worthy and eminently honorable man that the following notice of the event from those among whom he was best known, should be copied by some of your numerous readers, and I transmit them to you for that purpose. And am very respectfully yours,
New-York, Nov. 30, 1857. JAMES I. DAY.

From the New-Orleans Crescent of Oct. 26, 1857.

DEATHS AS THEY ARE REPORTED OFFICIALLY.—When an old and valued member of society is removed from among us, it is natural to pen a tribute of respect to his memory. We have had to record the decease of many old and respectable citizens within the past two or three years. We have now to chronicle the death of Richard Relf, late Cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, one of our oldest and most exemplary citizens. He departed this life in Parish of East Feliciana, on Thursday, the 22d inst., aged 72 years. Mr. Relf is a native of Philadelphia, and came to this city at the age of 16 years, where he had resided uninterruptedly for 60 years. No particular disease attended his last days, only a gradual decay, as it were, of nature.

Mr. Relf was from somewhere about the year 1807 to 1817 largely engaged in commercial pursuits in this city, in connection with the late Beverly Chew, under the firm of Chew & Relf. They occupied the very highest commercial and social position, subsequent to the eventful warfare in which our country was engaged from 1812 to 1815. Many reverses and general revulsions followed, in which our late respected citizen bore his share, and had to fail.

In the year 1818, the Louisiana State Bank was chartered, and Relf was elected cashier, which office he held until his death, a period of 39 years. During this long space of time, through the numerous changes in the direction of the bank, through all the multifarious vicissitudes, Mr. Relf held and maintained the confidence and faith of every director, and the respect of every stockholder. It is seldom in this sublunary sphere, that it falls to the lot of the historian to record so true and faithful to performance of duties. We believe that Mr. Relf was absent from the State only once in the long period of 39 years. His unstring zeal, his devotion, his faithfulness, integrity and honesty with which he fulfilled the duties of his responsible office, is an example to the rising generation, and will be long remembered.

Mr. Relf was twice married and leaves numerous descendants, among whom are several occupying the highest social and commercial positions in our midst, and while we sympathize with them, we can add, that their relative descends to the tomb, full of years and full of honors.

The funeral service will be performed at Christ (Episcopal) Church, Canal-street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of which church the decedent has long been a true and faithful communicant.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, 26th October, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board, held last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have learned with deep regret the death of Richard Relf, Esq., who has been the Cashier of this Bank since the year 1818, when it was chartered, up to the time of his demise.

Resolved, That the Board highly appreciate the stern integrity, untiring industry, and exemplary urbanity, of the deceased, manifested in the discharge of his arduous official duties during the long period of his connection with this institution.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, both as an honest man, a good citizen as well as a faithful officer, the members of this Board will wear the usual badge of mourning during thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the President of this institution to the family of the deceased. A true copy,
Attest, J. M. LAFEYRE, President.

MOST DISTRESSING CASE.—Mrs. WREN and her large family of talented children, the nucleus of the Negro Troupe, are in the utmost distress, all their theatrical and private wardrobes being detained at the Florence Hotel, on account of Mr. Negro's inability to pay either board or money. The sympathy of the public, and profession especially, are earnestly solicited, for if this appeal is not kindly and promptly answered they will be homeless strangers in New-York. She wishes to get back to Washington. Please call at No. 63 Grand-st.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OR discovery of EMMA DELTA, who left her home to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 23, 14 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair; had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped dress, black patent boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with blue satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, at No. 49 West 44th-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—LOW FOR CASH.—THE VALuable property No. 100 Gold-st.

A very neat Italian cottage, at Clifton, Staten Island; 13 well-finished rooms, good coach house, and about 20 lots of land.

A 2-story brick dwelling, in Sullivan-st.

A large house and lot in City Hall-place. Apply to
CALEB BARTLETT & CO., No. 166 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 37 ACRES, ONE MILE from the depot in Jamaica, highly improved and valuable buildings, for sale low; also, one at Mamaroneck, 24 miles from depot. Inquire of A. H. GOUGH, near corner Wall and South sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES H. McINTOSH.
HEZEKIAH SLAGEY.
The business will be continued at the same place, No. 45 Forsyth-st., having assumed the liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1857.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 3, 1857,
Positively the last night of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Third appearance of the great Bass,
CARL FORMES.
OPERA AND CONCERT.
Special Notice.—On the night of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera commences at 11.
FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (future) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE. MLLE. GRISOLI.
SIG. BIGNARDI. SIG. LABOCETTA.
CARL FORMES.
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular dancerss,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the fashional divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.
Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and the scenes NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hamilton W. Galpe, scenery American, and pupil of Sig. Allegri.
The sale of seats for the above light commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy, C. Breaning's, and Sibell's stationery store, No. 30 Wall-st.
On MONDAY, Dec. 7,
FORTIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In active rehearsal, and to be produced in rapid succession,
LA TRAVIATA
MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

SALTBERG'S MATINEES.
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 11.
The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thalberg will leave New-York at the end of this month. Prior to his departure Mr. Thalberg will give
TWO MATINEES MUSICALES,
And TWO EVENING CONCERTS,
On which occasions he will make most positively his farewell appearance in New-York.
PRIOR TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE
On the termination of his Southern tour.
The Matinees Musicales will take place on
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8 and 11.
The price of admission will be fixed at
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Tickets to be had at C. Breaning's and of Mr. Brown, sexton of Grace Church.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
GABRIEL and ANTOINE as Robert and Bertrand.
TERESA ROLLA, JESOME RAVEL.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Grand Ballet of PAQUITA.
Comic Pantomimes of ROBERT and BERTRAND.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Grand Juvenile Performance at 2 o'clock.
The Schoolmaster, Tight Rope and Magic Trunk.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Fourth night of Mr. Lester's comic drama of TWO TO ONE, Or, THE KING'S VISIT. Fourth night of Planché's charming comedy, A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES. Mr. Blake and Mr. Lester in original characters.
All the comedians in the bill.
Saturday—Benefit of Mr. BLAKE.
Monday—An entirely new play, in five acts, with new scenery, &c., entitled THE FOOLS OF NEW-YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, Dec. 5.
A NIGHT WITH THE FUNNY SPIRITS,
who will combine in the two great comedies, A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN, to dispel and drive away the blue devils.
N. B.—The Box-book is open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BLAKE'S BENEFIT.—SATURDAY NIGHT, Dec. 5.
Blake as Old Rapid and Old Rouse.
Two full comedies on same night, brilliantly cast.
Box book open.

STOCK-BROKERS—ATTEND BLAKE'S BENEfit at Wallack's Theatre, on SATURDAY NIGHT, and see a
BROTHER CHIP OUTWITTED.
Box, parquette and stall scrip at par. Books open.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Mr. BURTON,
Mr. BROUGHAM,
Mr. BOGLESS appear to-night.
THURSDAY—
VANITY FAIR.
Messrs. Brougham, Burton, Mark Smith, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Susan Denin, and Mrs. A. H. Smith, also Leo.
YOU'RE SURE TO BE SHOT.
Tom Tipper.....HAMLET TRAVESTIE.....Mr. J. Rogers
Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Opheli

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
UNRATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1857.
THE SEA OF ICE; Or, A Mariner's Prayer.
Guarina, the Wild Flower of Mexico.....Miss Laura Keene
Quince, an adventurer.....Gen. Jordan
Rambler, a Sailor.....Mr. Jefferson
Captain Lennox.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall.....Role Leonard
Last night but two of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, will be presented Sheridan's celebrated comedy of the
CRITIC.
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff.....Mr. Charles Mathews
Dangleby (his original character). Mr. Charles Mathews
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Bags.....Mr. W. Davidge

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
The enterprising manager will commence with the Drama of THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening,
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To conclude with the Farce of
GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW AND BEADSHAW.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. B. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit.....12 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
The performance will commence with the
RANDO, HATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE OVERGUSHES OF IRRESISTIBLE FUN! THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, a very new piece of THE WANDERING BOY; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, written by H. WATKINS, Esq., illustrating the medical marvels of the day, entitled LAURA AND GROW FAT; Or, THE QUACK MASTER. Previous to which, TIMES THREE ALL; Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard; The beautiful Aquaria, or Ocean River Gardens, the grand Panoptikon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12.

MADAME MADELEINE GRAEVER JOHNSON,
Pianist from London and Paris,
Begs to announce that she will give a Grand Concert,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's S.,
Assisted by several eminent artists and full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld.
Madame GRAEVER will perform on this occasion,
Liszt's "Les Patineurs" for Piano solo,
Litolff's third Concerto, and
Mendelssohn's Capriccio,
with accompaniment of the orchestra.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 702 Broadway.

THE WREN CHILDREN BEING LEFT by W. J. Nagle in destitute circumstances, Mr. HENRY WOOD has given them the use of the hall, No. 444 Broadway, for a benefit, THIS (Thursday) EVENING.
Entertainments will consist of comedy, farce, singing and dancing, by the WREN JUVENILE TROUPE. Also, first appearance in New-York of the beautiful and accomplished prima donna, ELLA M. WREN.
Performance commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Box office open from 10 A. M. Little FRED WREN in six characters.

CHARLES MACKAY, Esq.,
DEAR SIR: It would be a matter of much gratification to many of our citizens to be allowed the privilege of *hearing the course of lectures on the "National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland,"* recently delivered with so much acceptance in Boston, and if your engagements will allow, to request that you will assign a period for their delivery.
Your obedient servants,

JOHN W. FRANCIS,	FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN ANGELLOW,	R. J. LOSSING,
WM. YOUNG,	SAM'L S. RUGGLES,
ISAAC FERRIS,	ERAST. S. BROOKS,
ADAM NORRIE,	CH. S. EDWARDS,
W. C. PICKERSGILL,	RICHARD IRVIN,
EDWARD BALDWIN,	S. H. GRINNELL,
CALEB BARSTOW,	HENRY G. DeFOREST
CHAS. P. DALY,	R. M. ARCHIBALD,
JOHN F. GOURLIE,	H. B. M. Consul, N. Y.

In compliance with the above flattering invitation, Mr. Mackay has the pleasure to announce that by arrangement with the Merchants and Clerks Liberal Association, he will deliver the lectures referred to both in New-York and Brooklyn.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
"National Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland,"
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
AT
MORAN'S HALL,
No. 406 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10, commencing each night at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single evening, for the Course.....$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentleman.....1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture.....50
For sale at the Library, No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 322 Broadway; GEO. SCHLEIER & CO., No. 10 Maiden-la.; WILEY & HALSTAD, No. 351 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st.; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; G. H. CROSBY, No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE [illegible] BROADWAY.

[illegible] THIS EVENING and SATURDAY [illegible]

POWERS' GALLERY, 14½ MARTY-BROOK [illegible]

WILLIAMS & CO. [illegible] W. P. R. & P. R.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITION
CONTINUED FOR A FEW DAYS.
Admission 25 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The Great Dressing Gallery of Fashion. Powers' Great Brave, the Hermit, the Fairies, are cent worth the price of admission. Open day and evening.—No. 548 Broadway.

FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL Society of the Port of New-York, and the Female Employment Society of Brooklyn will hold a Fair on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th instant, at the Assembly Rooms of Atlantic and Clinton sts., where they will offer for sale a great variety of useful and fancy articles, books, stationery, ladies' furnishing and children's wearing apparel, refreshments, &c., &c.

The depressed state of business, with the usual recent closure of so many banks, has rendered the efforts of the Society, the management of which most earnestly enlists all who are contributors to their aid, remarkably timely—the most wholesome shall be watered also himself.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 16th, 17th and 18th days of December instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make entries to WM. LEONARD, Secretary of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or to R. L. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 1 and 3 Jackson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection is a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls; such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters and general housework; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 2d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is calculated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent, will call or address, E. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESpectable English Protestant woman; also by 6 young English and Scotch girls, and by 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and fine-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a native of Scotland; will take a situation out of the City; is steady, reliable and truthful, and expects a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chambermaid, waitresses or children's nurses. Are correct, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Would think no end accomplishment, much less English, accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced cook and competent servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has been for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat, strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $10 per month. Can be seen at No. 303 7th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle-aged woman of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations; can be seen for two days at No. 107 8th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. Thoroughly understands the entire charge, or to assist; is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat, tidy, smart, active, and well-behaved girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing; would do housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 2d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required. Ironing of lace; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days, at No. 134 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 23 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 49 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; fine-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City references. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fitting, or would wait on an invalid lady and son; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 62 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework, in town or country; are extra and Catholic; well recommended and worth your money, at the old Protestant Employment Agency Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as assist in washing up chamber, or to do chamberwork; would wait on lady; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; unexceptionable references will be given. Apply at No. 102 Bond-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE one who is a good seamstress; is the best of nurses; would do much as a pleasant home. Address, M. T., Chatham Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, [illegible] in general housework; [illegible] Call at No. [illegible] 2d-st., [illegible]

WANTED—SOMEBODY TO ENGAGE THE SERvices of the Original Pudding and Pie Boy, who is now in his 14th year, and who has been for years in the employ of the Tribune, and who is now in the employ of the Times. He is confessedly the best pudding and pie boy in the City, and is a good waiter, and is willing to do any thing else that may be required of him

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGISTERED PAPER AT AUCTION. The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he will sell at public auction; also business paper in connection with the sales of Stocks and Bonds. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Milwaukee City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Certificates.
$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of 18[illegible].
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad construction 8 ₱ cent. Bond.
$1,000 Washington City and Mining Company 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Sacramento City Water Loan 10 ₱ cent. Bond of 18[illegible].
$1,000 Sacramento City Funded Loan 10 ₱ cent. Bond of 18[illegible].
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

[illegible] shares Metropolitan Express and Carrier Express Company.
[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.
[illegible] Gas Light Company.
[illegible] Land Company.
[illegible] Insurance Company.
[illegible] People's Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible] St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible] Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible] Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible] Bank.
[illegible] Chatham Bank.

[illegible] received in advance to the Catalogue [illegible]. Next regular sale TO-MORROW. [illegible] regular auction sales of Stocks and [illegible] Paper, every day at 12½ o'clock, [illegible] Exchange Stocks and Bonds bought [illegible] private sale, and at the Board of Brokers [illegible]. Interest allowed on deposits, loans [illegible], dividends collected. A large variety of [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] at Morgan's, short time in use. F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house situated No. 31 West 6th-st., containing superior household furniture of first-class workmanship, made to order, and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture—[illegible] yards of rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade, large Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved, elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satinwood, rosewood secretary, with elegant carvings, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood [illegible] piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instruments ever made, with richly embossed cover and stool, French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens, winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated china vases, Parian and Chinese figures, twenty-one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantle ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich china tea sets, cut glassware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also, costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving castors, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, silvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms containing cottage and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated china toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, stands and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oilcloths, hall stands, &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-STREET. [illegible] particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) Dec. 4, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West 22d-st., near 8th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are a black walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogue on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE.—HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Positive sale of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture; piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt framed pier glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano-forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano stool and cover; several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects; parlor furniture, en suite, viz.: Two suites heavily-carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade; carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs in satin, two very large French-plate mirrors, gold frames; Italian marble stands; rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etageres and cabinets, French-plate doors and backs; large Dresden China vases and ornaments, library book-case, candelabra, curtains, carpets, English Brussels carpets, &c.; hall rosewood hat stand, oil-cloth, stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets; pure curled hair mattresses, spring do., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut Elizabethan do., mahogany sofa-beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs, mirrors, mantel clocks, vases, toilet sets, beds and bedding, &c., &c. By order of assignees.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and 10[illegible]-st., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners. For description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneer, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON, Nos. 15 Nassau-st., and 20 Commonwealth Building.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 40 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange at 12½ o'clock P. M. each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MURRAY HILL PROPERTY NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Four desirable lots, situated on the northerly side of 36th-st., (Murray Hill,) commencing 100 feet east of 5th-av.; each 2[illegible] feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $4,000 on each lot can remain on bond and mortgage for 1 to 5 years from the 1st of May, 1857. For Maps apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2[illegible] Pearl-st. (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) by order of assignees, 36 cases American goods, consisting of firmers, chisels brass and iron hooks and eyes, black rivets, manure forks, meat mauls, iron picks, curry combs, copper rivets and burrs, meat trimmers, family scales, one case spring cutlery, plated spoons, meat cutters, screws, brushes, &c. Also, two cases double guns, 100 pair pistols, 20 casks wrought nails, English table cards, knives and forks, &c.

HENRY E. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF elegant diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8½ Pine-st., being the entire stock of a Maiden-lane Importer—consisting of massive diamond breastpins, earrings, bracelets, rings, studs, &c., &c. Also, a lot of English and Swiss gold watches, by the most celebrated makers; gold jewelry in great variety, silver ware, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale. Notice—As the sale is to be peremptory, a deposit will be required from all purchasers by order of Assignees.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in the case of Charles Sagory vs. Wiseman and others, and Wiseman vs. The Buckingham Gold Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 200 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in the gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Being a continuation of the stock sold on the 27th, consisting of rich and valuable fancy furs comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sable, ermine, Fitch marten and other descriptions, in mantles, capes, Uppers, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets, foot muffs, &c., in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs, in caps, collars, gloves, gauntlets and coats. Also, some very fine dark mink furs and elegant sables of a beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and especially got up for City retail trade. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale, as such an opportunity is but seldom offered. Every article is warranted as represented, and a deposit will be required.

WM. TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers, No. 92 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND GOLD JEWELRY.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will include in their sale of FRIDAY, Dec. 4, a large and general assortment of English and Swiss gold and silver hunting and open-face lever, duplex, lepine and chronometer watches. Also, small watches for ladies, and English hunting levers and chronometers for gentlemen, and some diamond set watches. Also, an assortment of diamond jewelry in gold setting, warranted solid, 18-carat. N. B.—Everything in the above invoice will be warranted to correspond with the description on the catalogue, and every article offered will be positively sold without restriction or reserve. The invoice will be sold at 12 o'clock.

E. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL CONtinue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of rich Dry Goods contained in the store No. 247 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) embracing every style of goods usually kept in first-class stores, including cloaks, silks, embroideries and laces. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a very stylish and beautiful bay mare, 6 years old, fast trotter, long tail, kind to every respect. Hambletonian breed. Sold for want of use.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of furniture in good order; also, a lot of clothing, kid gloves, crockery, jewelry, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 5 per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Companies, wanted by H. MEIGS, JR., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL- st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$6,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy-holders was 38 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 55 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

RAILROADS.

N[illegible] on and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILA- DELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:30 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DE- PARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 30—Amos-st., No. 149—Ann-st., Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 249—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. [illegible], 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 29, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 106—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 19—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 119, 143, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 231, 233, 267, 269, 361—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five-story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. [illegible]—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 35, 61, 62, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 170—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 120—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 19, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 220—Liberty-st., 134, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 214, 216, 252, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 83, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 349, 346, 350, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 26, 64—Roosevelt-st., No. 94—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 13—Twelfth-st., Nos. 424, 426—Water-st., Nos. 22, 143, 415—Washington-st., Nos. 6, 21, 23, 25, 35, 71, 87, 89, 103, 123, 150, 163, 176—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 63—Wooster-st., No. 13—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 356—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 128, 160—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 108—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 38° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,406 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15¾ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

BARRICCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country, new and in perfect order. To be seen at WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857.—Citizens who have lost property of the following descriptions, which were discovered by Brevoort and Van Tassell, are invited to call and examine the same, at the rooms of the Property Clerk of this Department, as it is desirable that the property should be identified and restored to rightful owners, and thus furnish evidence upon which the person or persons who feloniously obtained it may be punished:
20 pieces of diamond jewelry.
8 gold watches and chains.
15 shawls of various qualities.
20 dresses—ladies'—and sundry other articles of value, including a large quantity of silver ware, furs, &c.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway, La Farge Buildings.
D. W. EVANS,
J. H. PRESTON.

STEAMBOATS FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE HAVRE:		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 300f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24......1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8......1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22......1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5......1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19......1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2......1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30......1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14......1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28......1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11......1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25......1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9......1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$130
Second Cabin Passage......................................75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage...$110
Second Cabin Passage......................................60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular bail ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 3.
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin..........$60 | Second Cabin..........$35
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 12 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $130 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

1,000 NEW PUPILS AT ONE DOLLAR FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—The subscriber has leased the new building No. 300 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., for the purpose of giving a grand series of classes at $1, the course. Names must be entered this week at the rooms No. 302 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantees to train all stiffness and trembling out of the hand, so that any person, old or young, can write a rapid business style, with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Two $5 seats vacant. N. B.—A few boys will be practically prepared for commercial business.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 29 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 213 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 12 Nassau-st., up stairs.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhea, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GON- ORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 304 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

THE HAIR PRESERVED AND RESTORED WHEN THIN, FALLING OFF OR BECOMING GRAY.—Miss SHEPPARD informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she still continues to attend upon ladies who have lost their hair, to whom she gives universal satisfaction, at No. 69 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., New-York. Also sold by JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTI- CAL Private Treatise; office No. 734 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMIS- SIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

CORNS! BUNIONS!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 4[illegible] Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO- FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, ware-room No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—AN EXCELLENT piano, but little used, Pethis & Co., makers, and warranted, will, on account of embarrassments, be sold at an immense sacrifice. By Mr. Weber's kindness it may be seen at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PI- anos new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles.
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 25,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of BEEBEE & CO., of the City of New-York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber for the benefit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm are requested to present them to the undersigned at his office, No. 47 Wall-st., and all persons or corporations having property in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith. JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee.
ANDREWS & COLBY, Att'ys for Assignee,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. No. 237 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD- MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA G. MEAD,
jy8-lawtmTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD- MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.
JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors.
jell-lawtmTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 169 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.
au27-lawtmTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 152 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.
d3-lawtmTh* EMMA BOWDON, Administratrix.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. S. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 34 Catharine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, on three hundred dollars, part thereof, and interest from the 2d day of October, 1857, on the three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, other part thereof, and interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, on one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents, other part thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n19-lawtwTh
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH ELLISON, THOMAS BUXTON HAWKSWORTH, and HENRY HOLMES TAYLOR, against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and [illegible] six cents, with interest thereon from the 5th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-lawtwTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STENTON and ROBERT S. STENTON against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plffs' Att'y.
n19-lawtwTh

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN SHORTRIDGE, JOSEPH BENNETT HOWELL and JAMES JESSOP against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 13th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
n19-lawtwTh EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS READER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Reader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the [illegible] County Clerk's Office, on the 31st day of October, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o22-lawtwTh*

SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOSEPH BUSSELL against FRANCIS J. GODBEY and MARY ANN, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House, in the village of White Plains, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 135 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1857.
LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY,
o22-lawtwTh* No. 135 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JACOB GROAT against PETER VAN LOON and ALMEIDA M. VAN LOON his wife.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of JACOB GROAT, the above-named plaintiff, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Albany, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 State-street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plff's Att'ys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Albany County, in the city of Albany, on the 9th day of October, 1857.
EDWARDS & STURTEVANT,
o15-lawtwTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—PIERCE PHELAN against GEORGE JOYCE, ELIZABETH his wife, ERASTUS BRAINERD and HENRY SCHUBART.—(Summons for relief.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1857.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the [illegible] day of October, 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o22-lawtwTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SIMPSON and MARY ANN his wife, against ALEXANDER T. MOORE, Trustee, &c., Alfred J. Gignoux and Jane his wife, William B. Simpson and Mary Louisa his wife, James Magee Wilson, Helen Watson, Alfred Douglas and Rebecca Ann his wife.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
n19-lawtwTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 181 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1857.
my28-lawtmTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 11 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 1[illegible], 1857.
my28-lawtmTh EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1857.
s24-lawtmTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD- MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATZ, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG,
je25-lawtmTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED S. KING, late of the City of New-York, [illegible], deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857.
FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor,
jy9-lawtmTh* No. 187 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Field Business—Spicy Debate about [illegible] &c.

The regular meeting of the Academy was held last evening at the small chapel of the University, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT presiding.

At a little after 7 o'clock a quorum of members was present, and the minutes were read. No sections were ready to report except that on Anatomy, the Secretary of which stated that since the Summer vacation it had been impossible to get the members together, but they hoped for better things.

The Secretary stated that he had received a communication from the County Medical Society of Philadelphia, and asked if he should read it. [illegible]

[illegible]

Unless the times mellow we shall have the whole Academy of Medicine drawn up with hat in hand on the steps of the hospital, and if they hang on their breasts the improved sign-board, "I am poor and blind in my own interests," the people will give them credit for telling the truth. For at their last meeting a silly fellow moved, and the Academy entertained the motion, that its proceedings be forbidden to the reporters—never suspecting, what all sensible men know, that if the daily press should let them alone in their stupidity, they would tumble forthwith into such a bottomless pit of oblivion that the oldest fogy in the Historical Society could not remember they ever lived and did nothing above ground.

[illegible]

... if the proceedings are given to the reporters, ... Academy is not at the mercy of the press; the Academy is able to take its own way and keep its own course. Editors are guided by self interest. He spoke well that the editors have found it for their interest to report our proceedings, as they do in other cities. If any one proposed a gag upon any organ it would be vetoed, and correctly; no one does. The American Medical Association always has full reports in the newspapers and thinks it not below *their* dignity. The Society might just as well pass a vote that resolutions should be grammatical as to pass this. He moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS said he was not well enough to discuss much, but he would like to ask Dr. BARKER if he ever brought a reporter there or requested one [illegible] to report his speeches in a newspaper.

Dr. BARKER replied most emphatically in the negative. Dr. J. G. ADAMS began to make some remarks [illegible]

[illegible] ... reports. We cannot stop the reporters, [illegible] members, and this resolution meets the difficulty of having reports made by those who are not familiar with medical terms, and thus are liable to make mistakes in the use of technicalities.

Dr. McNULTY insisted upon it that the vote should be taken on postponement. The resolution was absurd and smacked strongly of old fogyism.

Dr. RUSS said he was sorry that there was any attempt to make the Academy a Star Chamber. There was a time when reporters were excluded from such bodies, but it was before reporters existed. Reporting is an invention of the New-York Press, and they report everything and it cannot be helped. If we refuse to allow our proceedings to be public quacks and enemies can charge us with anything they choose, and there will be no reply. All this that is now being said will be reported in the papers to-morrow morning. Two reporters were directly before him writing down everything, and he did not know how many more there were. And it would all be printed in the morning, Dr. G. F. ADAMS and all.

Cries of "question, question," were made; when Dr. GREEN said he wished to state the facts with regard to Mr. RAYMOND, who had been alluded by Dr. J. G. ADAMS. But the cries of question prevailed, and the resolution was laid upon the table, Dr. J. G. ADAMS voting in the negative,—all the rest of the Fellows in the affirmative. Dr. GREEN again rose, and said he wished to state the facts with regard to Mr. RAYMOND; but the Academy would not listen and he sat down amid cries of "Order," &c.

The President then announced that, as Dr. ALONZO CLARK had arrived, the discussion on *puerperal fever* would be resumed.

Dr. CLARK took the floor and entered upon an elaborate and learned discussion of the subject.

At a late hour the Academy adjourned.

THE WATER-STREET MURDERS.

Death of the Third Victim—Coroner's Inquest, and Verdict of the Jury.

PATRICK BARRETT, one of the three persons stabbed on the morning of the 19th November last, at MARK DRISCOLL's dance-house, No. 277½ Water-street, died at a late hour Tuesday night from the effects of his injuries. BARRETT, it will be remembered, was a brother-in-law of DRISCOLL, the proprietor of the house, and was stabbed while endeavoring to aid DRISCOLL in driving the murderers from the place. Within an hour after being stabbed, BARRETT was removed to the City Hospital, where he remained until Tuesday morning. He was placed under the care of Dr. DUBOIS, and was improving as rapidly as could be possibly looked for under the circumstances. Last Friday he deemed himself so far recovered that he urged Dr. DUBOIS to grant his discharge from the Hospital. The Doctor told him he was not entirely out of danger, and that it would be imprudent for him to leave. His father came to the City, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking him to Paterson, where he resided; but Dr. DUBOIS would not yield to their combined entreaties to allow him to leave, so the father went back to Paterson without him. On Tuesday morning, BARRETT importuned the Doctor to such a degree, and expressed such decided unwillingness to remain longer in the Hospital, that the Doctor finally consented to discharge him.

BARRETT proceeded directly to the dance-house of DRISCOLL in Water-street. Here he was met by a host of his former acquaintances, and drank with them in response to their congratulations at his recovery. He visited other places in Water and Dover streets, and drank repeatedly with the various friends he met. After about two hours' absence he returned to DRISCOLL's, and on taking his seat in a chair immediately expired.

Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body yesterday. But two witnesses were called. Dr. DUBOIS testified that he was the House Surgeon at the City Hospital. BARRETT was admitted to the Hospital at 3 o'clock A. M., on the 19th of November last, having been stabbed in the left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. He had bled some before admission and suffered from hemorrhage twice afterwards; he was much prostrated, but slowly rallied and gradually improved until his discharge. There were symptoms of a wound penetrating the pleural cavity. On Friday last he sat up and was allowed to walk in the yard, insisted then on going home, but did not obtain consent. On Tuesday morning he (the Doctor) finally granted his discharge. When he went away he was apparently well. That night he heard of his death. He made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found a stab wound inflicted in his left side, between the seventh and eighth ribs. The wound extended through the pericardium, and into the left ventricle of the heart, near the apex. A probe introduced went into the cavity of the ventricle; the pleura was filled with coagulated blood; there was found no inflammation of the pericardium. The track of the stab and external wound was healed. Death was caused by hemorrhage in the pericardium.

ANDREW JAMES, the sailor who was slightly stabbed at the same affray, testified that the deceased was stabbed by a tall man; he saw the stab inflicted.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

That RICHARD BARRETT came to his death by being stabbed in the side, in the house No. 277½ Water-street, on the 19th day of November, 1857, by a tall man unknown to the Jury.

The deceased was 30 years of age, unmarried, and a native of Ireland. The body will be taken to-day to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—JOSEPH F. SEOOR, a boy 12 years of age, fell yesterday afternoon from the third-story window of the dwelling-house No. 51 Oak-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased was on a visit to the City with his father, their residence being in New-Orleans.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, was found yesterday floating in the water near Catharine-street Ferry. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning." The deceased was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had dark hair and a small goatee. He had on two woolen shirts, one red and the other striped, blue overalls and heavy shoes and woolen stockings.

Commissioners of Emigration.

There was a full meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, but no business was done. The following is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 25, 1857		173,760
Number Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 2		2,155
Total		175,915
To same date in 1856		136,765

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Number of inmates in Institution, Ward's Island	1,374	1,322	1,632
Number of inmates in Institution, Marine Hospital	145	196	74
Total	1,719	1,518	1,906

Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, '57		$9,298 75
Receipts to Nov. 25, 1857	$364,004 46	
Receipts since, to December, for Com'n alien passeng'rs	5,224 00	370,016 46
Total		$380,315 71
Disbursements as per previous acc't to Nov. 25, '57	$312,083 61	
Sundry exp's of Nov. 18 and 25	16,906 29	$329,000 90
Balance of Commutation		$31,314 81

No payments on Nov. 4.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education met at 3½ o'clock last evening, the President, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., in the Chair.

Commissioner WATERBURY offered a petition from the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, asking that the local Board be empowered to employ a Clerk. It was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

Certificates were read from two builders, to the effect that School-house No. 40, in Twentieth-street, in spite of the rumors to the contrary, was built substantially, and is no danger of falling down.

The Clerk read the names of a number of books presented to the Board. It was suggested that two of them—*How to Talk*, and *How to Do Business*—should appropriately remain perpetually in the possession of the Board. [Laughter.]

A number of bills for articles furnished for the use of the School Department were read by the Clerk, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 7 o'clock, upon a call of the house, it was found that there was not a quorum present, and the Board was declared adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

500 pair

[illegible] CASSIMERE PANTS,

Worth $10,

Selling for $4,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

300

RICH VELVET VESTS,

Worth $5,

Selling for $2 50,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

300

[illegible] SILK VESTS,

Worth $3,

Selling for $1 50,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

500

BLACK CLOTH VESTS,

Worth $3,

Selling for $1 50,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

1,500 pair

BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,

Worth $5 50,

Selling for $2 75,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

300

BLACK SATIN VESTS,

Worth $3 50,

Selling for $1 75

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

300

BEAVER OVERCOATS,

Worth $10,

Selling for $4,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

100

NIGGERHEAD RAGLANS,

Worth $10,

Selling for $5,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS

Worth $10,

Selling for $5,

At EVANS,'

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS.

Selling for

$3,

At EVANS',

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX AHEAD.—Politics just now absorb almost everything, yet, in spite of the universal excitement, the demand for the KNOX Hat continues unabated. This is the result of the undoubted excellence of its manufacture. Tiemann adherents and Wood advocates admire and buy KNOX's Hat, and are loud in its praise. Follow their example and patronize KNOX's popular establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The "Revolt in India, or the Fall of Delhi." This great drama now being performed at Purdy's National Theatre, is crowding the house nightly. It is to be repeated again this evening, together with the beautiful drama of "St. Mary's Eve" and the farce of "Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw."

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

Cured by application and inhalation of

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,

And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,

Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

A Fugitive Slave Case and a Habeas Corpus.

The usual monotony of Brooklyn was broken in upon yesterday by a rumor that a fugitive slave was lodged somewhere in the city, and was to be sent back to his master. The natural course of things led to inquiries at the City Court for the particulars of the case. Here were to be seen several suspicious persons, well known in the community for their sympathy for the oppressed, but from these gentlemen nothing definite could be obtained. A search was then made in other directions, and from a variety of sources the following particulars were obtained, which are deemed reliable.

It seems that a mulatto man 25 years old, supposed to be a fugitive slave, arrived in this port last Saturday, on board the steamer *Florida*, from Savannah. The supposed fugitive is nearly white; and, it is said, came on board and paid for a second-cabin passage without exciting any suspicion. When near this port he was identified by a passenger as belonging to a planter near Savannah. The captain of the boat, upon being informed of the fact, gave directions to prevent the fugitive from leaving the vessel in New-York. When the boat touched the dock, the Captain procured the assistance of two men named THOMAS LAWLER and TIMOTHY K. MASON, who took the fugitive, handcuffed him, and, putting him in a carriage, drove to the grocery store of THOMAS MCNULTY, on Dikeman-street, Red Hook Point, Brooklyn. With this man, it seems, an arrangement was made to keep the prisoner until he could be taken back on the return of the steamer. In this place he remained a prisoner until yesterday, LAWLER and MASON acting as a body-guard at night, and two men, named JOHN JACKSON and JOHN CROWELL, acting in the same capacity by day. So quiet had the proceedings been kept that the presence of the fugitive was not known outside of a select few until Tuesday. On the afternoon of that day, a philanthropic gentleman was informed of the case, and he promptly applied to Judge CULVER, of the Brooklyn City Court, for a *habeas corpus*, ordering the body of the supposed fugitive to be brought before him. The paper was placed in the hands of Constable OLIVER and Deputy-Sheriff AUSTIN, and, accompanied by the Deputy-Clerk of the Court, Mr. SAMUEL I. HARRIS, they proceeded to the place designated, served the papers, and obtained what they went after—the fugitive. His keepers, it is said, offered no resistance to the process, but turned all sorts of colors when Constable OLIVER demanded the surrender of their charge. This fact went to strengthen the officers in the belief which they had before entertained, that the property they sought had been illegally detained. Hurriedly they put a pair of handcuffs on the prisoner, and immediately proceeded with him before Judge CULVER, at his residence in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where the officers made due return of the writ, and delivered the "property" which he had seized under it. What transpired after this is not generally known. It is certain that the property is not to be found in any public place, and the knowing ones "guess" that the Underground Railroad had another passenger yesterday morning. Mr. MCNULTY, we understand, has been requested to appear and show by what authority he held the prisoner, and if his explanation does not prove satisfactory he will be sued for false imprisonment.

☞ JUSTICE CHARRY, one of the Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn, died at his residence, No. 25 South Second-street, yesterday morning. The vacancy will be filled by the Common Council until the May election. When Justice CHARRY's death was announced, the other Justices adjourned the Court until Saturday.

A DOOR-MAT THIEF ARRESTED—HOW HE ESCAPED PUNISHMENT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer OSBORNE of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, discovered two men in Pierrepont-street with door mats upon their shoulders. He seized both, but one readily disengaged himself from his grasp and escaped. The other made a desperate resistance, but by a free use of the baton he was held in custody and finally taken to the Station, where he gave his name as WILLIAM CANBY. At the usual hour, he was taken before Justice CORNWELL and tried for the offence. A domestic in the employ of Mr. JAMES HOWE swore that the mat belonged to Mr. HOWE, and the officer testified to the fact of arresting the prisoner with the veritable mat on his shoulder. The testimony closed; prisoner's counsel moved that the accused be discharged, as no value had been proved. True enough, the question had not been asked, and consequently the accused was discharged.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF THOMAS KEANE.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday, Coroner SNELL commenced an inquest to ascertain what caused the death of THOMAS KEANE, who died suddenly on Sunday last, at his residence corner of South Third and Eleventh streets, Eastern District of Brooklyn. The deceased, it appears, was married one week ago last Saturday, but did not live with his wife until the Thursday following, when they took apartments at the above-named place. On Friday night he had fits, as his wife says, and died in one on the following Sunday. Dr. SCHAPPS made a *post mortem* examination, and testified that he found no trace of disease in the chest or abdomen, which could cause death. The wife of deceased was next examined. She stated that there had been no difficulty whatever between them, and that he was always pleasant to her; that he was taken with a fit about 12 o'clock Friday night, and had several before morning. After the second fit he did not again have his senses. The inquest was adjourned to give an opportunity to examine the contents of the stomach.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN WATER QUESTION.—The Hoboken Council held a special meeting on Monday evening, at which they appointed Messrs. GEO. W. MORTON, WM. G. PLUMMER and JOHN C. KOHLSAAT as Water Commissioners, in the place of Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES, CHARLES CLINTON and JOHN IRELAND, who were recently removed by the Council; and another special meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which the bonds of the new Commissioners were presented and approved. The Supreme Court of New-Jersey, on Tuesday, upon application of the old Commissioners, and after argument of counsel, granted an order restraining the Mayor and Council of Hoboken from appointing Commissioners in the place or stead of Messrs. CHARLES, IRELAND and CLINTON, until the merits of the *certiorari* previously allowed should be determined by the Court. The argument on the *certiorari* is to be made at the January Term of the Court.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Liberty Engine Company No. 1, of Jersey City, held their annual meeting and election for officers on Tuesday evening, with the following result: Foreman—CHARLES S. FOX, (reelected;) Assistant-Foreman, John Beatty; Secretary, Wm. M. Beach; Treasurer, David W. Stone, (reelected;) Steward, Geo. Williams; Trustees to the Fund, Wm. D. Garretson, and Wm. B. Dunning, (both reelected.) A beautiful flag was presented to the Company by Mr. NOAH D. TAYLOR, Ex-Assistant Foreman, which was appropriately acknowledged.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.—Parties having recently applied for an injunction restraining the authorities from proceeding with the sewers now in course of construction in Jersey City, Chancellor WILLIAMSON has refused to grant the petition unless the parties applying will deposit $20,000 as security for any damages that may be demanded in consequence of a stoppage of the work.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 2.

$3,200 Ohio St. 6s '86	103	100 Canton Company	16⅞
3,000 Ky. St. 6s 15 yrs	97½	100 Harlem R. Pref. b30	20
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	73⅞	100 Reading Rail'd	54
1,000 Kentucky St. 6s	103	300 do b30	55
2,000 Ky. 6 p. c. l'ge bs	99	300 do	54⅝
5,000 N. Y. S. 6s '72ex.int.	109	300 do	54½
5,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	84	100 do b60	55
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	83	50 Mich. Central R.	53⅝
5,000 E. R. R. con. b. '71	30½	25 do	53½
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.	95	50 do	54
1,000 Gosh. Branch Bs	60½	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	24⅝
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	87½	10 Panama Railroad	92
2,000 do	87¼	500 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	22
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d m.	54½	100 do	22⅝
10,000 Mich. C. R. 8 p. c. [illegible]	83	50 do b60	22
12,000 do	83½	200 do	21⅝
50 Manhattan Bank	116	375 do	21⅜
10 Am. Ex. Bank	88½	100 do	21½
5 Metropolitan Bank	88	250 do	21
45 Market Bank	82	50 M. S. & N. Ia. pf. sk.	35½
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank	85	50 do	36
225 Cumb. Coal Co.	10½	193 do	36⅝
50 do s3	10½	148 do	36⅛
150 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	103½	25 do	36⅜
50 do	103½	50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	85
50 do	104⅛	50 do s10	84
200 Penn. Coal Comp'y	61½	100 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	14⅜
25 Pac. Mail S. Co.	68	25 Galena & Chi. R. R.	73⅞
50 do s3	68½	50 Cleve. & Tole. R. R.	43½
225 Bruns. City L. Co.	4¼	100 do s10	43
50 do	4½	100 do s10	43
50 N. Y. Cent. R. R. opg	74⅝	250 do	43⅞
50 do	75	250 do s3	42¾
100 do opg	75⅛	37 do	43
100 do opg	75	50 C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	78
1644 Erie Railroad	17	100 do	79
100 do b30	17⅛	10 do	78⅞
100 do b7	17⅛	10 do	78½
200 do s30	16⅞	300 Mill. & Miss. R. R. b30	34
150 do s10	16⅝	100 LaCrosse & Mill. R. R.	14
250 do	17⅛	100 do b10	14
50 Hud. River R. R.	22	225 do	13½
10 do	21⅞	115 do	13¾
70 Harlem R. R.	8⅞	50 do s10	13⅞
70 do	8⅞	10 New-Jersey R. R.	119
100 do	8⅛	25 C. B. & Quincey R. R.	63

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Galena and Chicago 7s	Int. added	90
$4,000 California 7s	Int. added	64¼
$2,000 California 7s	Int. added	64
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit R. R. 8s	Int. added	20
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	77⅜
30 shares Phenix Bank		94
5 shares Bank of New-York		94½
5 shares Bank of New-York		94¼
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		98½
25 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co		103
150 shares Nicaragua Transit Co		82
10 shares Commonwealth Bank		60

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

20 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank	122
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank	96
30 shares Firemen's Ins. Co	140
30 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	83½
50 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co	104½
100 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co	91
500 shares Am. & For. Iron Pavement Co. p. s	3¼

Also, the following by EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co.:

$2,000 Cleveland and Toledo 7s	Int. added	54
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 8s	Int. added	51

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$2,500 Black River and Utica 7s. Int. added	36
$2,000 Mil. City 7 ₩ ct. Bs. of 1877, Int. add. 58⅞@59	
$300 Sac. City 7 ₩ ct. Bonds of 1875, Int. added	52
$6,000 Great Wes. (Ill.) R. 1st m. 10s, Int. ad. 33⅞@34	
$670 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855	78
$640 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	78
$290 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1847	68¾
$200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857	66¾
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	100
65 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	13

Also the following business notes of hand:

Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 4 months, due July 14, 1857, $701 14	10
Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 4 months, due July 17, 1857, $1,017 45	10
Beale, Melick & Dewitt, at 90 days, due June 18, 1857, $556 47	10

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	73	10 Erie Railroad	17
1,000 North Car. St. 6s	87	450 do	17⅛
500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs	87¼	400 do s60	16⅞
2,000 Te. Ha. & Al. 2d m.	54½	700 do	17⅛
1,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. b.	29	100 Reading R. R.	53⅞
27 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.	104½	100 do	53⅞
50 do s30	104⅛	50 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	21⅞
50 do	104⅛	140 do	21⅛
25 Pac. Mail St. Co	68⅞	25 Mich. So. & N. Ia. p. s.	36
50 N. Y. Cent. R.	s30	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R. b7	43¼
25 do opg	74⅛	50 do	43⅞
10 do p&c	75	300 do s3	43⅞
100 do b30	75	300 do s60	43
100 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	13⅞	50 do b30	44
100 Panama R'd b30	93	200 do	43⅞
60 Harlem Railroad	8⅞	200 do s15	43⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

We compile the following interesting table of the leading Imports of the year from official data furnished to us in advance of the Treasury report from Washington:

WHAT WE BUY OF FOREIGN STATES—1857.

Sugar	$42,776,601	Woolens	$31,266,216
Molasses	8,260,175	Raw Wool	2,126,744
Coffee	25,425,753	Cottons	28,685,727
Tea	5,778,175	Flax and Hemp Goods	11,961,124
Iron fabrics	23,864,360	Raw Hemp	3,263,831
Copper	3,843,723	Laces and Embroideries	[illegible]
Tin	3,366,068		
Lead	3,388,103	Clothing	1,916,063
Hides & Leather	14,640,180	Hats and Straw Goods	[illegible]
Salt	1,062,583		
Sugar	1,448,160		3,246,686
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gunny Cloth	[illegible]
Saltpetre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indigo & Madder	[illegible]	China and Glass	[illegible]
Fruits and Spices	[illegible]	Furs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wines	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Brandy, Gin, &c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cigars & Tobacco	[illegible]
Silks	[illegible]	Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total in 1857			$[illegible]
Last year			318,[illegible]

Of the excess—$67,[illegible]—over last year in the total of above purchases, no less than $[illegible],171,042 is from the increased value of sugar and Molasses alone, as follows:

IMPORT OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES—1856-7.

In 1856, 545,754 lbs. Sugar, value of	$33,[illegible]
In 1856, 23,617,[illegible] gallons Molasses	4,[illegible]
Total *last* year	$38,[illegible]
Of which from Spanish Islands	23,[illegible]
In 1857, 777,073,[illegible] lbs. Sugar, value of	$42,776,[illegible]
In 1857, 22,705,244 gallons Molasses	8,260,17[illegible]
Total *this* year	$50,[illegible]
Of which from Spanish Islands	40,[illegible]

We have a quiet and dull Money Market to-day, except in Gold, for which there is an active export demand for the Collins' steamer on Saturday and the Cunarder on Wednesday next. The supply of American coin is liberal at 100½@100⅝ buyers; 100⅝@100¾ sellers. The California bars by the last arrival have been nearly all bought up at 100⅝@100¾. The *Fulton*, from Havre, delivered $212,000 in Sovereigns and other Foreign Coin. The Bullion Brokers pay $4 87@$4 88 for Sovereigns; $3 84@$3 86 for Napoleons. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $80,663, and paid out $202,986; reducing the balance to $4,097,029. Bills on London are quiet since the closing of the Boston mail yesterday afternoon. They are generally held for Saturday's mail at full Specie point, both for 60 days and short sight; the latter having the preference. About half a million more will go forward for the London creditors of the North American Trust on Saturday, probably in Gold. The Boston steamer cleared to-day with $711,500, of which $100,000 was put up in that city and the remainder went for New-York account. Philadelphia funds are steady at 97½@98¼ ₩ cent. Baltimore 98@98½. The Treasury Department at the close of November was down to $7,328,451, balance subject to draft in all its depositories; which is within $1,328,451 of the minimum balance usually deemed necessary for the convenient transaction of the business of the Government.

The foreign dispatch, by the *America* at Halifax, to Saturday, Nov. 21, from England, created some little excitement on the Street, and among the merchants and bankers at high 'Change hour. The announcement that Mr. PEABODY's house had asked for and received assistance was scarcely anticipated. The fact, however, that assistance was promptly granted, and to so large a sum, speaks well for the ample means of the concern. It is not the practice of the Bank of England to intervene in such cases without the most undoubted evidences of ability to fully pay out, with the aid asked for. In the same way, it is stated that £800,000 was discounted, in a single day, for the relief of Messrs. OVEREND, GURNEY & Co., the eminent discount firm. The large fall of Cotton, after the sailing of the *Fulton*, also comes somewhat unexpected, though it seems quite reasonable that some weeks should intervene before business settles down upon a regular working basis at Manchester and Glasgow. The full details of the present news, which were not known on 'Change this afternoon, will reach the Press about midnight, and appear in another part of this paper.

The Stock Exchange was irregular to-day, with a moderate business at the morning Board, at about Tuesday's closing prices. In the afternoon the market left off dull, with some disposition to put out seller's options at lower prices. Stocks for immediate delivery closing, on Erie 16⅞@17, the same on Tuesday afternoon, after selling at 17⅛@¼; on New-York Central 64⅞@75, same as Tuesday; Reading 53, a decline of 1 ₩ cent.; Toledo firm 43⅛@¼; Panama 91@91½, a fraction advance on yesterday's price; Delaware 2 ₩ cent. better; State Stocks ½@1 ₩ cent. lower; Illinois Central bonds steady. The sales of Michigan Southern old stock opened as high as 22 ₩ cent., but fell back to 21⅛, the closing of Tuesday afternoon. The following are the modified proposals at the Illinois Central Co., for their new loan, referred to yesterday:

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company having found it expedient to alter in some respects the proposals for the loan, issued by them on the 20th of October last, now ask your attention to the same as amended. Subscriptions are invited to a loan to provide for its unfunded debt.

The amount required is three million two hundred thousand dollars. ($3,200,000.)

The Bonds of the Company for this amount will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, payable in ten years, dated Feb. 20, 1858, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₩ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest to be paid in the City of New-York.

The subscriptions to the loan will be payable *at par*, with accrued interest charged, as follows:

Twenty ₩ cent. on the 20th February, 1858.
Twenty ₩ cent. on the 20th March, 1858.
Twenty ₩ cent. on the 20th April, 1858.
Ten ₩ cent. on the 20th May, 1858.
Thirty ₩ cent. on the 20th August, 1858.

As it is impossible to determine before the respective days on which the options expire, how many shares the Company will have at its disposal, the obligation to issue bonds must be limited by the number of shares at its command. The distribution of the bonds will be in proportion to each subscription, with the exception of the subscriptions of holders of existing Optional Rights, who will have the preference as subscribers to this loan, provided their subscriptions are made prior to the 15th of December next, at the office of the Company in New-York, or to the 22d of December next, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., in London, and their optional certificates deposited with the Company, at the time of subscribing.

For each Bond of $1,000 thus subscribed and paid for, a certificate will be issued securing the right to subscribe for twenty-five shares of the capital stock of the Company, which right will expire on the 20th day of February, 1861.

Each Bond will be received *at par* with accrued interest to the extent of $40 ₩ share, on twenty-five shares, when the optional rights thus issued are converted.

All money received on the conversion of these optional rights into shares will be applied to the creation of a Sinking Fund, which shall be invested in the above Bonds when obtainable at or under par, and all Bonds received in payment will be cancelled.

Should the whole of this proposed loan not be subscribed, and it therefore becomes necessary, in order to pay the floating debt of the Company, to assess the stock to make up the deficit, these bonds will be received for the instalment *at par*, with accrued interest; the holders of the bonds retaining the optional rights issued with the same.

Any obligations of the Company, excepting coupons due in September and October, maturing previous to the 1st January, 1859, will be received in payment for subscriptions. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Boston Money Market.

From the Boston Post.

We have to report another very quiet week in money matters. Indeed, this market seems unchanged in every respect since our last, and outside rates range as heretofore, between 9@36 ₩ cent.; 12 ₩ cent. is the current price of the few tiptop notes that are offered. Anything below this is exceptional, and more is done in the street, at 1½ and upwards, than at lower quotations; while comparatively little is done at any price. In the banks, there is good supply of credit, upon the whole, in company with a marked caution in investing it. No more "slow" notes or extended "lines" are desired, and in the present period of stagnation, bankruptcy, extensions and so on, it is not always easy to find live paper of the right stamp. The banks continue to gain steadily in coin. On Saturday morning they held $4,302,600. Domestic exchanges slowly improve from week to week. They now stand at very tolerable figures, with the exception of Providence, at which point the banks do not yet redeem at the Suffolk—the reason given being a lack of union among the institutions.

The supply of bills on the New-York market is ample, but great caution, and we may add prejudice, is shown in purchasing. For several days New-York funds have been quite abundant. The California steamer will make a considerable addition to the stock, besides giving us some more gold.

Among "coppers" Minnesota has recently taken a start, and on Saturday was in quick demand at 160. We presume that the recent large sales of copper in New-York for cash (some of which is known to have belonged to the Minnesota) render it probable that the back dividend will be promptly paid in February, while it is considered certain that the surplus assets will be shown to be very large, by the annual report in March. The copper dealers hold that the present low rates for refined ingot are panic prices, and that as copper cannot be produced in England for 20 cents ₩ lb., a few months will see much higher quotations. At the rate of labor of 1855 and 1856, (now much diminished,) the Minnesota, a product of [illegible] tons of 72 ₩ cent. copper, netting 20 cents for fine ingot, will earn $12 ₩ share. This is the price understood to be obtained in New-York last week. An advance ₩ lb. of one cent adds $1 50 to the net earnings.

The "Isle Royale," much to the surprise of most of those interested, has called an assessment of $1 50 ₩ share, and the stock is now sold at 25 cents, besides the assessment. The product of the year is [illegible]

[illegible] ... the assessment is stated to be the [illegible] ... of all dues due at the mine. The [illegible] "Isle Royale" ore of [illegible] on hand in supplies and copper.

Providence Market.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The following are the footings of our weekly [illegible]

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT lower. Sales [illegible] Chicago Spring on private terms. Corn nominal. FREIGHTS—Flour 40c. to Albany, [illegible] Troy by cars. *Lake Imports to-day*—[illegible] Wheat; 3,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FLOUR in moderate demand. Sales 700 bbls., at $3 62 for No. 2 superfine, $4 75@$5 25 for good to extra Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT [illegible] Sales 10,000 bush. at 75c.@78c. for Chicago Spring, and something less than $1 15 for choice Canadian Spring. CORN firm at 75c. OATS dull and [illegible] Sales 5,000 bush. at 34c. WHISKY steady. Sales [illegible] bbls. at 19c. ₩ gallon. *Lake Imports to-day*—[illegible] Flour; 50,000 bush. Wheat.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT quiet at 54c. CORN dull. Sales 1,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat; 1,500 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

COTTON—Quotations nominal. The sales to-day foot up 2,500 bales—all before the publication of the *America's* news. FLOUR active. SUGAR steady. RED WHEAT, $1 10. MESS PORK, $16 25. COTTON firm—holders demand an advance. Exchange on New-York, [illegible] ₩ cent. prem.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	From	For	Date
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	[illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Havre	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	From	For	Date
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 7 01 | Sun sets ... 4 31 | Moon rises ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... [illegible] | Gov. Island ... [illegible] | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Ship Grand Duchess, (of Boston,) Hill, Liverpool Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to R. W. Ropes. Was dismasted in a hurricane on the 28th Sept. and put into Fayal, Azores, Oct. 20, repaired damage and sailed again Oct. 31, since which time she has encountered a continuation of gales from N. to S.

Ship J. Elliott Thayer, (of Boston,) [illegible], in ballast to master.

Ship Oder, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 240 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Had 4 deaths and 3 births on the passage.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Universe, Cave, Liverpool Nov. 3, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship Edward D. Peters, (of Bucksport,) Curtis, Sunderland, Eng., Oct. 21, with coal to Brooklyn Gas Light Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Isla de Cuba, Smith, West Coast of Africa, with palm oil to Figaniere & Reis.

Bark Sarah L. Bryant, (of Boston,) Jones, St. Petersburg Oct. 6, and Elsinore Oct. 12, with hemp, crash, &c., to W. Rapes. Nov. 29, lat. [illegible], exchanged signals with ship Wm. Tell, from Havre for New-York, and saw her again on the 27th, in lat. 41 21, and lon. 66 [illegible].

Bark Gen. Cobb, Ilsley, Cardiff 41 ds., with coal to E. Bech & Kunhardt.

Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) De Harde, Bremen Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 2 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. [illegible], lat. [illegible], lon. 61 40, saw a large ship on fire forward, and a ship lying to, close by, supposed taking off the crew.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Watlington, Bermuda Nov. [illegible], in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda [illegible] ds., in ballast, to W. A. F. Davenport.

Brig Abby and Elizabeth, (of New-Bedford,) Phinney, Malaga Oct. [illegible], passed Gibraltar Oct. [illegible], with fruit to master. Sld. in co. with bark Mary Lee, for New-York.

Brig Francis Hennings, Jones, New-Bedford, via Providence, with produce to master.

Brig Charles, (Br.,) Eaton, Cornwallis, N. S., [illegible] ds., with potatoes to master.

Brig Volant, (Br.,) Acland, Bahia [illegible] ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Charles Barnes.

Schr. Eben Hurbert, Johnson, Vinalhaven [illegible] ds., with granite to master.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, Petersburg, Va., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Director, McCall, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Mail, Cropper, Berlin, Md., wood and grain.

Schr. Saunders, Wyman, Port Ewen for Boston.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, Griffin, Havana, &c.; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk. Ships Devonshire, Lord, London; Sagamore, Gerish, Liverpool. Brig Franklin, (Br.,) Cox, Halifax, and others.

Below.

Ship Ocean Rover, Pickering, Havre Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers. Ship Wm. Tell, Havre Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Ship Sylvanus Blanchard, (of Yarmouth,) York, Sunderland Oct. 21. Also [illegible], unknown.

Memoranda.

Hong Kong, Sept. 23.—The ship North Wind, previously reported, has discharged her cargo, a large portion of which is damaged. The ships Howqua and Surprise have arrived—the first from New-York, leaking badly; the latter is supposed to be near the water's edge.—By letter to Ellwood Walter.)

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA.]

Sailed for New-York Nov. 18, Cornelius Grinnell, from Portsmouth; 18th, Danube, from Hamburg; 19th, John Hermann, from Cuxhaven; 19th, Ashburton, from Liverpool; Calhoun, do.

Sailed for New-Orleans 18th, Ellen Stewart, fm. Havre; 18th, St. James, from Liverpool; 20th, John Owens, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston 17th, Abagna, from Liverpool; 19th, Emma, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 29, lat. 33 42, lon. 14, brig Africa, from New-York for Port-au-Prince.

Nov. 21, lat. 37 22, lon. 67 46, ship James Titcomb, [illegible] from New-Orleans, 24 ds. out.

Nov. 21, lat. 31 22, lon. 67 18, brig J. [illegible], [illegible] ds. from Wilmington for Jamaica.

Nov. 22, [illegible], exchanged signals with ship [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Fayal, Oct. 29, ship [illegible], [illegible] about Nov. 10. The bark [illegible] sail about Oct. 30, for Havana.

At Bermuda, Nov. 24, schr. Castilian, Ford, from Wilmington, disg.